FBIS DAILY REPORT

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CSCE SESSION RESUMES; ENVOYS CITE TASKS

CSSR's Milan Kadnar

LD051501 Prague CTK in English 1437 GMT 5 May 87

[Text] Vienna May 5 (CTK correspondent) -- The conviction that a new approach to international relations will be taken at the Vienna CSCE follow-up meeting and at talks on the preparation of a conference on disarmament in Europe was expressed here today by head of the Czechoslovak delegation Milan Kadnar.

Addressing the resumed session of the Vienna follow-up meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, the Czechoslovak representative said that the main task is the liquidation of nuclear weapons but that conventional arms and troops cuts are of no less importance for Europe. This is why a framework should be prepared for talks on reducing conventional arms and troops and the conclusions of these talks could be included in the final document of the meeting, he added.

In another part of his speech the Czechoslovak representative pointed to the significance of creating zones free of nuclear and chemical weapons and the importance of developing economic cooperation. He welcomed proposals aimed at improving living environment and stressed that the safety of 200 units of nuclear power plants currently in operation in Europe must be increased.

He concluded his address by stating that Europe as the cradle of civilization should set an example of solving the key problems of security and cooperation.

PPR's Slawomir Dabrowa

LD052143 Warsaw PAP in English 2052 GMT 5 May 87

[By PAP special correspondent Andrzej Rayzacher]

[Text] Vienna, May 5 -- Taking the floor at a plenary meeting here today inaugurating the third round of debates of representatives of 35 European and North American states, head of the Polish delegation Ambassador Slawomir Dabrowa said that it was high time to proceed to drafting the final document of the Vienna CSCE session.

The Polish delegation is convinced that the hitherto accomplishments of the Vienna 86 meeting make it possible to proceed to preparing the draft version of the final document. The fact that during the last round, we did not undertake such work, and even did not agree on necessary organizational moves arouses certain concern in Poland, Dabrowa said.

Statements by many other delegates revealed similar concerns. Both the representative of Poland and delegates of the USSR and the U.S. and of some other states pointed out that during the Easter break in the negotiations, one could note political facts which should facilitate the search for such decisions which would be acceptable for all states.

Delegates, as did Soviet representative Yuriy Kashlev, referred to Wojciech Jaruzelski's meeting with Mikhail Gorbachev in Moscow, talks between Soviet and Czechoslovak leaders in Prague and to the results of George Shultz' talks in Moscow and the Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva.

BCP DAILY DISCUSSES COOPERATION WITH USSR

AU040932 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 27 Apr 87 p 1

[Editorial article: "Along the Common Road of Construction"]

[Text] The official and friendly visit to the USSR of Georgi Atanasov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers, which begins today, is a new step in the two fraternal countries' fruitful cooperation. The increasing relations between our nations convincingly proved their dynamic development along the ascending line of implementing the consistent course of the BCP and the CPSU aimed at strengthening friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the USSR.

The process of improving integrational relations between Bulgaria and the USSR entered a new qualitative stage, characterized by a comprehensive intensification of our national economies according to the decisions of the 13th BCP and 27th CPSU Congresses, and the requirements of the scientific-technical revolution.

The successes, which have been achieved in the accelerated development of the two fraternal countries along the common road of restructuring and a new qualitative growth, are vivid proof of the great creative power of socialist cooperation. The numerous facts illustrating the impressive renewal resulting from comprehensive cooperation especially indicate this, and, quantitative parameters of our achievements. Along with the economic and social dimension one must also stress their political and ideological equivalent. In the year of the 70th anniversary of the Great October these results cannot be accepted only as statistical data -- they are constructive elements from putting into effect Lenin's ideas and instructions.

The Long-Range Program on Developing Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation Between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the USSR Until the Year 2000 is the foundation of the new stage of developing fraternal cooperation between Bulgaria and the USSR. This program outlines the major directions and tasks of our cooperation. Strengthening specialization, a broader application of new and more progressive forms of production and scientific-technical sharing, and further developing direct relations between Bulgarian and Soviet enterprises, trusts, and design-construction and scientific-research organizations are most important conditions of the accelerated implementation of the major directions and tasks of our cooperation.

The talks between the leaders of the governments of the two fraternal states, which begin today in the Soviet capital, will undoubtedly confirm again the determination to continue the struggle for stopping the nuclear arms race and strengthening peace and international security through joint efforts.

We have grounds to believe that the forthcoming governmental talks will reveal new horizons for comprehensive cooperation between Bulgaria and the USSR, which personify socialist internationalism in action.

ZAGLADIN BOOK ON SOVIET FOREIGN POLICY REVIEWED

AU021455 Sofia ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME in Bulgarian 29 Apr 87 p 2

[Prof Deyan Pavlov book review: "Struggle for Peace and the Modern World"]

[Excerpts] Our readers are literally starving for a profound and unconventional analysis of the new aspects of creative development in the foreign political strategy of the USSR, a development which coincides with the international goals of the socialist community and of all mankind in our nuclear-space age. This is why a book by Prof Dr Vadim Zagladin, the well-known Soviet scholar and public figure, written especially for Bulgarian readers, is welcomed with such great interest in our country. (footnote) (Vadim. V. Zagladin: "Peace Has No Alternative: No Soviet Foreign Policy in Light of the Decisions Adopted at the 27th CPSU Congress"; Partizdat, 1986, 183 pages).

Vadim Zagladin enjoys great popularity and prestige among our readers. We know him through his profound work of highly topical significance which are translated and published in our country. Among these works I would like to mention a book on global problems written in cooperation with Ivan T. Frolov, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, editor in chief of the periodical KOMMUNIST, and chairman of the Soviet-Bulgarian Friendship Society. Two year ago Partizdat published a book by Prof Zagladin entitled "International Crisis in the Seventies and Eighties," and I cannot fail to mention among Vadim Zagladin's other publications his serious essay entitled "Socialism and Peace -- A Glance at Theory, History, and the Present Age." It was included in a joint Bulgarian-Soviet publication under the title "Europe -- Should It Be or Not Be?" which was edited by Prof Aleksandur Lilov. [passage omitted describing the content of Zagladin's book under review]

Prof Zagladin's new book, entitled "Peace Has No Alternative," represents a further devlopment of Marxist-Leninist foreign policy theory, which is facing increasingly complicated and important tasks in the struggle for a world free of nuclear arms, a world of progress under conditions of universal security and cooperation.

Prof Zagladin points out that he has written his new book "especially for my friends in the People's Republic of Bulgaria. I visited this country on several occasions and I worked on the manuscript with great pleasure, vividly imagining the people who would read my book as likable and nice people, people who share our common concerns and are inspired by the same ideals for which we, the Soviet people, are striving." It is with the same cordial and fraternal feelings that our readers will accept the book of the well-known scholar. This book will strengthen their confidence and optimism about the feasibility of our common goals on the international scene and in our overall development.

JOINT BANK WITH FRG ESTABLISHED IN MUNICH

AU041533 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 28 Apr 87 p 2

[Ivan Ivanov report: "Joint Bank"]

[Text] A press conference was held in Munich, FRG, yesterday at which it was announced that the Joint Bulgarian-Bavarian Trade Bank is beginning its activity. The agreement on establishing this bank was signed by the initiators of this activity, the Bulgarian Foreign Trade Bank and the Bayrische Vereinsbank, in October 1986. The bank's basic capital, which has been fully invested, amounts to DM20 million. The management and the board of directors will be headed by the two partners, taking consecutive turns.

In his statement at the press conference held on this occasion, Dr. Arno Pullmann, member of the Bayrische Vereinsbank management, who will be chairman of the Board of Directors for the first 3 financial years, and Ivan Dragnev, chairman of the Bulgarian Foreign Trade Bank, described by goals of the new initiative. The main factor is that efforts will focus on encouraging trade relations between Bulgaria and the FRG. Business deals concerning exports and imports between the two countries will be facilitated through joint financing. Investments will be encouraged and new production sharing methods, as well as new forms of banking activity, will be developed. In addition to this, the Bulgarian-Bavarian Trade Bank will serve as an information center on questions of trade between the two countries.

Ivan Dragnev called attention to the fact that the FRG is one of Bulgaria's chief trade partners: "The volume of foreign trade exchange between the two countries in the last 2 years has increased and attained the considerable amount of DM2 billion in 1986. Contemporary forms of cooperation such as joint firms are being increasingly used in this cooperation.

Juergen Busche and Doncho Dyuchukov were appointed managers of the Joint Bavarian-Bulgarian Trade Bank.

WEST GERMAN PROVINCIAL LEADER, DELEGATION VISIT

Zhivkov Receives Albrecht

AU031845 Sofia BTA in English 1748 GMT 3 May 87

[Text] Sofia, May 3 (BTA) -- The economic relations between Bulgaria and the F.R.G. were the main topic of the talk which was held here today between Mr. Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council, and Mr. Ernst Albrecht, prime minister of the West German province of Lower Saxony. The guest is heading a delegation which is currently on a visit to this country at the invitation of the Bulgarian Government.

The bilateral economic relations were assessed positively at the meeting. At the same time it was stressed that greater possibilities exist for economic cooperation. Special attention was paid to the activation of the cooperation between Bulgarian economic organizations and companies from the F.R.G. and the province of Lower Saxony. The business contacts established between Plovdiv and Hannover should also cooperate to the widening of the mutual economic relations.

The guests are expected to visit the International Plovdiv Spring Fair which has been opened today.

Albrecht Talks With Atanasov

AU041705 Sofia BTA in English 1539 GMT 4 May 87

[Text] Sofia, May 4 (BTA) -- Mr Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received today Mr Ernst Albrecht, prime minister of Lower Saxony (FRG).

The two premiers discussed the ways to broaden the economic relations between Bulgaria and the West German province and paid special attention to the cooperation in the fields of electronics, biotechnologies, agriculture and the transference of new technologies. They noted the significance of the Plovdiv and Hannover Fairs for the broadening of the contacts between Bulgarian firms and companies from Lower Saxony.

Meets With Tanchev

AU041916 Sofia BTA in English 1818 GMT 4 May 87

[Text] Mr Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party and first vice president of the State Council, received todasy a delegation of the province of Lower Saxony, F.R.G., headed by its prime minister Mr Ernst Albrecht, deputy chairman of the Christian Democratic Union.

The two politicians discussed the development of the relations and business contacts between Bulgaria and the F.R.G. and the province of Lower Saxony. Special attention was paid to the cooperation in the field of techno-scientific progress, agriculture and the food industry.

ZHIVKOV, OFFICIALS ATTEND OPENING OF PLOVDIV FAIR

Khristov Speaks

AU031628 Sofia BTA in English 1526 GMT 3 May 87

[Text] Sofia, May 3 (BTA) -- Wishing success to all exhibitors at the 7th International Spring Plovdiv Fair, Mr. Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of th State Council, opened the fair today.

In his speech Mr. Khristo Khristov, minister of trade of Bulgaria, stressed that Bulgaria develops with growing and stable rates, and pays special attention, to the consolidation of the foreign trade relations and currency balances. Minister Khristo Khristov exprerssed the opinion that better possibilities exist for the cooperation with all countries in the world. The Bulgarian side pays attention to the establishing of joint productions, companies and organizations which apply new and most progressive technologies for high quality products with economic efficiency. The Bulgarian side guarantees legally the investments and income of the joint organizations. According to the Bulgarian minister of trade, taking into account the mutual interest, the new forms of joint economic activity can become an important factor in the acceleration of the business cooperation. The new realities of the world require the removal of the barriers of mistrust, the building of relations of equal right partnership.

Minister Khristo Khristov spoke of the changes carried out here in the structure of management of the production which are expected to give new impetus to the development of the production forces, and to lead to qualitatively new growth of the Bulgarian economy.

The great tasks of the socio-economic development are combined with the peaceloving and constructive policy of Bulgaria, said Minister Khristo Khristov. This country will continue to widen and strengthen the allaround cooperation with the socialist countries and the Soviet Union above all. Direct links, joint scientific production enterprises acquire growing share, long term economic cooperation develops on a large scale. At the same time the economic cooperation and the trade with partners from the developing countries and the advanced capitalist counrries continue to widen and develop, pointed out the Bulgarian minister.

Bulgaria maintains active economic relations with 112 countries.

Almost 2000 companies from 54 countries are taking part in the Plovdiv Spring Fair.

Ministers Hold Discussions

AU041809 Sofia BTA in English 1705 GMT 4 May 87

[Text Plovdiv, May 4 (BTA) -- Mr. Andrey Lukanov, first-deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Mr. Horst Soelle, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the G.D.R., had talk on the widening of the bilateral production and technological cooperation and on the exchange of consumer goods. The guest had also a meeting with Mr. Khristo Khristov, Bulgaria's minister of trade.

Minister Khristo Khristov and Mr. Yuriy Chumakov, deputy minister of foreign trade of the Soviet Union, discussed the condition of the bilateral barter.

The foreign trade orgranization "Bulgarpolodexport" signed a 1,344,000 currency leva contract with the National Foreign Trade Commission of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. Widening of the industrial cooperation is envisaged by the trade agreement signed between the economic corporation "Mladost" and the West German company "Romika". The agreement envisages the construction of a line for production of children's shoes, the possibilities for establishing of a joint enterprise in the city of Khaskovo are also considered.

Mr. Petur Rusev, chairman of the Bulgarian Chamber of Commerce and Industry, had a meeting with Mr. Gabriel Badaro, vice-president of the Beirut Chamber of Commerce, and with Mr. 'Ali al-Karim Muhammad, chairman of the Chamber of Commerce of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

Talks With Hungary, Argentina

AU052031 Sofia BTA in English 1925 GMT 5 May 87

[Text] Plovdiv, May 5 (BTA) -- The opportunities for the expansion of commercial exchanges were discussed at a session of talks between Mr Khristo Khristov, Bulgaria's minister of trade, and Mr Frigyes Berecz, deputy chairman of Hungary's Council of Ministers.

Mr Khristo Khristov also met with Mr Pedro Dudyuk, Argentina's deputy minister of industry and foreign trade. They considered questions concerning the mutually advantageous cooperation and the further extension of business contacts between the two countries concluded at the fair so far.

ALEKSANDROV RECEIVES CUBAN PARTY OFFICIAL

AU291952 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Text] Comrade Chudomir Aleksandrov [member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat] received Barbara Castillo, deputy chief of the Administrative and Economics Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, who is on a visit to Bulgaria in fulfillment of the plan for an exchange between the BCP and the Communist Party of Cuba.

They exchanged information on the activities of the two fraternal parties and discussed issues relating to bilateral cooperation.

BCP GREETINGS TO NORWEGIAN CP DELIVERED IN OSLO

AU031848 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 25 Apr 87 p 5

[Greeting message from the BCP Central Committee to the 19th Congress of the Norwegian Communist Party delivered by Mincho Chuntov, member of the BCP Central Committee, secretary of the Sofia City BCP Committee, and leader of the BCP delegation to the congress, on 24 April in Oslo]

[Text] The Bulgarian Communists express their affection and solidarity for the consistent struggle waged by the Norwegian Communist Party in protecting the social achievements of the working people's democratic rights in Norway, for a more active policy of this country in support of peace and security in Europe and the world, the greetings message of the BCP Central Committee to the 19th Congress of the Norwegian Communist Party points out. We highly appreciate the contribution of the Norwegian Communists for the expansion of the antiwar movement among the broadest social circles in the country, in the struggle for peace and disarmament in northern Europe, which should be freed of nuclear weapons, the message further stresses.

We are confident that the 19th Congress of the Norwegian Communist Party will mark a new stage in the creative development and accomplishment of tasks stemming from the new realities that face Communists today, and that the congress will contribute to the consolidation of the prestige and influence of the Norwegian Communist Party.

Your present congress is taking place in an age of decisive importance for mankind. One of the most profound changes resulting from the scientific-technical revolution is the unprecedented threat to the survial of civilization and life on our planet. The arms race and the militarist policy of pressure and hegemony conducted by the reactionary, imperialist forces are sources of this threat. This new reality more and more urgently requires a new political way of thinking and a new political behavior.

The BCP entirely approves and actively supports the program launched by the CPSU for the elimination of nuclear and other mass destruction weapons by 2000, the program on the comprehensive improvement of the international atmosphere. The Soviet proposal for a separate agreement on medium range missiles in Europe assumes particularly great importance today. As a Balkan state, the People's Republic of Bulgaria follows a consistent policy of peace, good-neighborliness, and cooperation in the Balkans, for the transformation of the Balkans into a zone that is free of nuclear and chemical weapons, the greetings message points out.

The greetings message closes by expressing confidence that the relations of fraternal friendship and solidarity between the BCP and the Norwegian Communist Party will continue to develop and expand in the future too, on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proleterian internationalism.

TU COUNCIL MEETS TO DISCUSS ROLE IN RESTRUCTURING

AU301723 Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 21 Apr 87 p 1

["May the Standard of the Congress Become the Standard of Practical Restructuring"]

[Text] A session of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council Bureau was held yesterday. It dealt with certain basic principles of the approach to the implementation of the decisions adopted by the 10th congress of Bulgarian Trade Unions. [paragraph continues]

In evaluating the work and the results of the congress, Petur Dyulgerov pointed out that the congress coped most efficiently with its main task -- to discuss and approve the total platform for the restructuring of the Bulgarian trade unions, for the role and tasks of the trade unions at the present stage of our social development, and for the formation of a new type of trade unions. It was pointed out that the restructuring program received the full support of the delegates at the congress, and especially from the workers-delegates. The strong support which the BCP Central Committee Politburo and Comrade Todor Zhivkov, personally, in his remarkable speech, rendered to the congress is of tremendous importance. The work of the congress evoked a great public response. The businesslike character of the congress, its critical spirit, and the exactingness manifested at the congress were particularly impressive. This is how the party strategy received even more effective support. The congress eloquently demonstrated that our society is ready for the changes planned by the party.

Petur Dyulgerov, chairman of the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions, elaborated on basic and businesslike considerations of the transition to restructuring in the trade unions -- a restructuring that should be well thought out and introduced without delay. We should by no means permit any vacuum between the congress and the implementation of its decisions. It is necessary, above all, to explain the subject of trade union activities at all levels, from the lower echelon and basic organizations up to the Central Council, passing through the regional and branch formations. This is a necessary condition for coordinating the trade union structure from the bottom to the top with the postulates contained in Comrade Todor Zhivkov's speech and in the congress report, particularly with regard to coordinating with the new trade union statute. The basic principle in building up the trade unions' future activities must be that the superior trade union organs should deal with questions that cannot be decided upon at lower levels.

The Central Council assumes the commitment to establish a group under the leadership of its chairman to deal thoroughly with the problems emerging from the restructuring process. The questions will be clarified in a broad discussion with trade union leaders and activists at various levels, with scientific workers, and economic managers. At the aforementioned session thoughts were shared about the necessary internal restructuring within the Trade Union Central Council, as well as about the active participation of the present central committees of the branch trade unions in determining the approach to the establishment of future federations.

At the same time the necessary practical measures are being adopted to explain the congress decisions and ensure their implementation. In this connection, the Central Council's role will be rather to give comprehensive assistance to set the work into motion throughout the trade union system. The main thing now is that the trade union organizations themselves should study the congress decisions and work out their own rule in implementing the decisions. This was the spirit of the congress, and this will be the spirit of restructuring.

Special attention was devoted to the systematic organization of all questions raised in the delegates' statements with a view to addressing these questions to the institutions responsible for dealing with them.

The Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council Bureau expressed its full support for the proposed approach and specific measures and expressed its readiness to promptly start work on making the standards of the congress the standards of practical restructuring.

RUDE PRAVO REVIEWS STROUGAL'S 'SUCCESSFUL' PRC VISIT

AU051100 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 1 May 87 p 7

[Jiri Stano article in the "We Comment" column: "PRC -- Our Important Partner"]

[Text] CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal's 6-day visit to the PRC, which has just ended, can properly be called an important and clear step which has shifted cooperation between our two countries another notch. This corresponds to bilateral interests and wishes.

The talks in Beijing noted that the past, when Czechoslovak-Chinese relations were restricted, lies behind us. The talks concentrated pragmatically on the deepening and expansion of all-round relations, which link up with what united our countries and our people after the war.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping, the most important figure in PRC political life today, recalled -- not by coincidence -- and expressed recognition of the time when Czechoslovakia played an important role in the construction of the foundations of socialism in China, and the experts who gave so much help in this respect. He even expressed the wish to see them in Beijing so they could see how the Chinese reality has been changing.

The Czechoslovak-Chinese intergovernmental talks were successful. The two sides agreed on this, and expressed their satisfaction in that sense. For us, the PRC is a friendly country, a promising partner. There is no doubt that the PRC, its people and its representatives have friendly and sincere feelings for our country and our people. The federal premier was able to convince himself of this at every step of his journey, from north to south. Our people have identical feelings for the people of China.

It can be seen that there are many opportunities for cooperation and the exchange of experience. The talks have paved the way for initiatives, have "opened the doors wide to comprehensive cooperation," as Comrade L. Strougal put it.

Since 1948, our trade with China has increased several-fold. This is because we have begun delivering to the PRC transportation facilities, more machinery, and equipment and complete plants -- for example four 200-megawatt blocks for power stations -- and we have signed a contract for the delivery of two power-plant blocks which will have a 500-megawatt capacity.

These and other agreements have made it possible not only to increase Czechoslovak exports to China several-fold, but also similarly to increase imports from China -- especially, in addition to the traditional raw materials and foodstuffs, various consumer goods, which are more and more frequently appearing on our market.

Foreign trade today is not merely a simple exchange of goods, however. The present-day world is striving, above all, to operate on a longer-term basis. Herein lies the importance of the visit. It is a visit that has yielded concrete results in the development of trade cooperation and specialization, and other effective forms of cooperation.

Evidence of this is the signing of the agreement on cooperation in the production and assembly of Tatra trucks, which ensures Czechoslovakia effective cooperation and exports of engines and other important components to the PRC for many years to come. [paragraph continues]

The agreement on setting up the first joint maritime company, which links up with the good experience of the postwar years, is also a sign that the two countries wish to work with modern methods, the sort of methods that are increasingly being used throughout the world.

The subject of our interest in the sphere of economic, scientific-technical, and trade cooperation is to create conditions for successful cooperation even beyond 1990. Therefore we also discussed Czechoslovakia's participation in the reconstruction and modernization of the Chinese industry. The results of the talks show that, in addition to the sphere of power engineering, cooperation can also be expanded in metallurgy, in the gas industry, and in the engineering and chemical industries.

Experts of the foreign trade sector and industrial branches will hold further specific talks on this. The talks will continue in June, on the occasion of Premier Zhao Ziyang's visit to Prague. Important issues will be on the agenda of the session of a joint Czechoslovak-Chinese commission, which will meet in Prague in September. The PRC is proceeding along the path of economic reform, which creates scope for people's initiative, for greater independence of economic organizations, and for entrepreneurship. The special economic zones, such as Shenzen, which Comrade L. Strougal visited and in which the PRC is testing one of the possibilities for accelerating economic-social development, are an interesting and specific road.

Becoming acquainted with present-day Chinese reality and the important talks with the highest representatives produce a successful balance sheet for the Czechoslovak premier's visit to China, and thus a contribution to the further development of Czechoslovak-Chinese cooperation.

RUDE PRAVO EDITORIAL SURVEYS PRINCIPLES OF BLOC TIES

AU041425 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 27 Apr 87 p 1

[Editorial: "New Horizons of Czechoslovak-Soviet Cooperation"]

[Text] Vladimir Ilich Lenin said that cohesive socialism can arise only out of a number of attempts in various countries, each of which will be one-sided. Today these words assume their true and full significance; the world socialist system actually exists on the maps of three continents, and a number of other countries follow the path of socialist orientation: Lenin's prudent, farsighted, and wise thought is increasingly gaining ground in the real mutual relations among socialist states and their communist and workers parties.

It can be said that socialism has turned into a strong international formation, that the shaping of socialism as a world system has been completed. A new stage of the development of world socialism has begun, which requires that the entire system of the socialist countries' interaction be raised to a qualitatively higher level. This idea was stressed by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev at the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Rally in the Palace of Culture in Prague at the beginning of April. An important part of his speech was devoted to forumulating the principles of relations among socialist countries.

The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee stressed, above all, that the entire system of relations among socialist countries can and must be consistently built on the basis of equality and mutual responsiblity. He said that no one has the right to lay claim to a special position in the socialist world, that the CPSU regards each party's independence as well as its responsibility toward its people and its right to deal in a sovereign fashion with issues concerning the development of the country as principles sine qua non. [paragraph continues]

He also added that each socialist country and its Marxist-Leninist party must look after not only its own interests but also after the common interests within the framework of the socialist community, must shape relations of respect for friends and allies and respect their interests, and consistently observe the principles of mutual benefit and mutual assistance.

In the initial stage of the formation of the world socialist system the Soviet Union was the only country where real socialism existed, the only country that had experience in building the new society. However, the 40 years of development after World War II have substantially changed the map of world socialism and substantially enriched the treasure trove of actual experience in building the new life. In the course of their socialist development, the countries following the path of building socialism have found and worked out many original solutions. The crucial criterion in assessing the value of this experience is the sociopolitical practice, the results of socioeconomic development, the strengthening of socialism in practical life. There is no doubt that this experience is objectively becoming an inspiring force for other countries as well -- with due regard for the specific features of their own development. The significance of the exchange of experience from socialist construction and of the generalization of this experience is now rapidly increasing. In the international communist movement and in the practical construction of socialism it is, above all, the experience of the party of Lenin, of the CPSU, which represents an important source of instruction.

Of great signficance for the further development of cooperation among socialist countries in the political, economic, or ideological fields was the working meeting of the highest representatives of the socialist countries' fraternal parties in Moscow last year. It provided an important impetus for deepening cooperation within the framework of CEMA and rebuilding the mechanism of international socialist economic integration as such. This mechanism was in tune with the requirements of the period of the extensive development of the national economies of CEMA member states, but it has now become outdated and is becoming a drag on development in many respects. In the interest of achieving a new level of socioeconomic and scientific-technical progress, we must restructure the form and methods of the member countries' interaction within the framework of CEMA.

Direct ties among industrial, agricultural, and other enterprises, associations, and scientific and research institutes and the setting up of joint enterprises and associations are increasingly gaining ground as new, faster, and more flexible and efficient forms of cooperation. These forms are only beginning and there are quite a few obstacles still standing in their way. However, some examples of successful cooperation in this field suggest that these forms have good and promising prospects and that they can introduce the necessary acceleration into bilateral as well as multilateral economic relations among the countries of CEMA. Such examples are also emerging in Czechoslovak-Soviet relations: the Robot scientific and production association, the Skoda-Uralmash joint enterprise, or the biotechnology center of Czechoslovak and Soviet scientists in Nitra.

The efforts to intensify specialization and cooperation in manufacturing, notably in machine building, are also of far-reaching significance. There are still formidable untapped possibilities in this tested form of cooperation among socialist countries; and this holds fully true also for the economies of the CSSR and the USSR.

In the foreground of the talks between Comrades Husak and Gorbachev were, above all, these key issues concerning the program of accelerating the socioeconomic development of the two countries on the basis of integration and the two countries' part in implementing the Program of Long-Term Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation Between the CSSR and the USSR and the Comprehensive Program of Scientific-Technical Progress of CEMA Member States Through the Year 2000. [paragraph continues]

An exchange of information also took place on itemizing the concept of Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation for the next 15 to 20 years and it was stressed what fundamental importance this concept has for a qualitatively new approach to the further development of economic relations between the CSSR and the USSR.

The leading representatives of the two states endorsed the further development of contacts between state, social, trade union, youth, women's, and other organizations. New stimuli promoting greater spiritual proximity between the peoples of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union should enrich cooperation in the ideological sphere; the development of contacts between mass media and scientific, cultural, medical, and educational institutions; and the expansion of direct contacts among the working people of the two countries and of youth exchanges.

In the course of the Czechoslovak-Soviet talks the discussion of bilateral cooperation issues went hand in hand with the discussion of the two countries' international activities. The CSSR fully supports all steps taken by the Soviet Union to restore the international situation to health, especially its program of eliminating nuclear weapons and other types of mass destruction weapons by the end of the century. In exchanging views on the main problems of the current international situation, Gustav Husak and Mikhail Gorbachev stressed the need for new thinking and for a constructive approach to the complex and interdependent realities of the present world in the interest of strengthening the security of all.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium expressed the conviction that Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev's stay in the CSSR and the talks with him represent an important landmark in the development of relations between our parties and states and in strengthening and expanding the fraternal ties of alliance. It opened up great new opportunities to intensify Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation in all areas.

Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to the CSSR became a cordial and spontaneous manifestation of friendship between the two countries, a manifestation of the keen and profound interest of our working people in the process of changes taking place in the USSR. According to the assessment of both sides, the results of the visit establish real prerequisites to raise the entire complex of Czechoslovak-Soviet relations to a qualitatively new level. Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation is thus provided with new horizons.

ROHLICEK BRIEFS SOVIET JOURNALISTS ON COOPERATION

AU041319 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 25 Apr 87 p 2

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- Soviet journalists accredited in the CSSR met Rudolf Rohlicek, CSSR first deputy premier and chairman of the Government Committee for the Issues of the Planned Management of National Economy, in Prague on Friday [24 April].

The main topics of the meeting were the conditions and state of development of the new forms of economic cooperation between the two countries. Specialization and cooperation, and both direct relations and joint enterprises have to resolve a number of prerequisites within the management system which include, in particular: value relations, issues of contract prices, rates of exchange, payment mechanisms, and so forth. Apart from the convertible ruble, means of payment in mutual trade should also include the Czechoslovak koruna and the Soviet ruble. The development of progressive forms of cooperation also depends on increasingly binding economic contracts (this should be achieved by both economic and legal mean), and on the possibility of Czechoslovak enterprises setting up foreign currency accounts and simplifying their travel agenda.

Rudolf Rohlicek then stressed that the increasingly positive Czechoslovak balance of payments must not be regarded as a reason for limiting the mutual trade turnover. He stated that the road to establishing an equilibrium lies in increased imports of engineering goods from the Soviet Union.

CHNOUPEK DEPARTS ON OFFICIAL VISIT TO SPAIN

LD041000 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 4 May 87

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, left today for an official visit to Spain at the invitation of Spanish Foreign Minister Francisco Fernandez Ordonez.

Talks With Spanish Prime Minister

LD042101 Prague CTK in English 1948 GMT 4 May 87

[Text] Madrid May 4 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek who arrived here earlier in the day was received later in the day by Spanish Premier Felipe Gonzalez.

Minister Chnoupek pointed out that his visit takes place in the year of the 10th anniversary of the resumption of diplomatic relations between Spain and Czechoslovakia. He said the development of political contacts had a rising trend but much can still be done in economic cooperation which lags behind the political dialogue. In this context he called for an increase in the volume of bilateral trade.

The Czechoslovak minister informed the Spanish premier of the present political and economic development in Czechoslovakia and of the prepared restructuring of the economic mechanism.

Dealing with the international situation, Minister Chnoupek clarified Czechoslovakia's position on the Soviet peace initiatives, and stressed that conditions exist for Mikhail Gorbachev's proposals to find fertile soil, particularly as regards the elimination of medium-range nuclear missiles and later short-range missiles in Europe.

Spanish Premier Felipe Gonzalez emphasized Spain's support for the complete elimination of medium-range missiles in Europe, and added that the Soviet position takes into consideration also earlier Western demands and it would therefore be logical for the West to accept the Soviet proposal.

He said medium-range missiles were one of the main problems in Europe and praised the Soviet proposal as intelligent and flexible.

Felipe Gonzalez said, however, that a number of particular questions have yet to be solved and this would require certain time. He also warned that there will exist some political circles which will try to make medium-range and short-range missiles an obstacle on the path towards disarmament.

Important is the will to talks, Felipe Gonzalez said, and added that an agreement on medium-range and short-range missiles, if reached, will be an impulse for talks on conventional weapons. As regards the U.S. space militarization progaram, the Spanish premier said the Soviet Union's standpoint was positive.

The talks took place in a friendly, frank and constructive atmosphere.

Later in the day, Minister Chnoupek and his Spanish colleague Francisco Fernandez Ordonez signed an agreement on legal assistance in civil, family and commercial matters.

Spanish Reportage

For Spanish media reportage on Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek's official visit to Spain, including his meetings with Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez and Foreign Minister Francisco Fernandez Ordonez, see the Spain section of the 5 May Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

FOJTIK ADDRESS ON NOVA MYSL ANNIVERSARY

AU022038 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 24 Apr 87 p 5

["Excerpts" from a speech by Jan Fojtik, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, at a rally held in Prague on 23 April to mark the 40th anniversary of the founding of the monthly NOVA MYSL, the "theoretical and political journal of the CPCZ Central Committee": "A Platform of Creative Thought"]

[Text] We have not gathered here to indulge in reminiscences of things past. All lessons derived from the past merely commit us to approach as responsibly as we can the solution of current asks and to continuously look forward.

We also regard today's jubilee as an occasion to ponder our present work and to confront this work with the new tasks in our society's political life, notably with the tasks on the ideological front.

The journal NOVA MYSL occupies a special position on this front, in the structure of the party and nonparty press. Its mission is to serve as a platform of creative Marxist-Leninist thought, as a platform of the relentless struggle for the truth of our epoch -- the truth of nascent communism.

From this exactingly defined mission challenging obligations arise for the editorial office, particularly at present when the CPCZ and the people of our country, inspired by the revolutionary restructuring in the Soviet Union, are implementing the program of the 17th CPCZ Congress, the strategy of accelerating the socioeconomic development of our society, a strategy that is linked with major far-reaching changes in all walks of society's life.

As is known, the ulterior motive of this effort is to give socialism the most up-to-date forms of societal organization, to fully unfold its merits and vast creative potentials, and to speed up the progress of the socialist society.

There is probably no need to specially emphasize that this situation requires an all-round intensification of ideological work. Ideological work, too, and not least of all, needs to be restructured. Otherwise, it will hardly be able to hold its own in the period to come, which will expose it to severe tests.

On the one hand, it must shake off everything that has until now alienated it from the dynamism and contradictions of life, forcing it to engage in idle information campaigns [plane osvetarstvi] and in the proclamation of tenets which practical life turned into objects of ridicule. On the other hand, it must overcome being shackled by practice, its "subordination in rank" to practice, inasmuch as it is turned by this subordination into an instrument of apologetics and reduced to the notorious "propaganda of successes."

All its main forms -- theory, propaganda, and agitation -- must discharge their specific functions and must all evolve in harmony with the new requirements. It is necessary to realize, in particular, that creative theoretical activity forms the basis of ideological work. "No practical issue of any significance can be resolved if it is not understood and substantiated theoretically." These words by M.S. Gorbachev are targeted with precision against down-to-earth practicality and the gross underestimation of theory as a supremely creative activity to which any form of doctrinairism and dogmatism are alien.

We know well from the history of our own revolutionary movement and of our party what damage has repeatedly been caused by contempt for theory and the disregard for ideological work inseparably associated with it. It always added grist to the mill of revisionists and opportunists of all hues, from the right and from the left. To shape the awareness of the man of the socialist era and to furnish him with the scientific world views and firm convictions based on the integrated system of socialist values, socialist ethics, and socialist ideals -- that is a task of historic gravity, a task of first-rate importance. No aspect of this task can be underestimated with impunity.

The harmfulness of dogmatism lies in the fact that it does not develop but, in fact, mimics ideological activity aimed at radically overcoming the "false awareness" of the societies based on exploitation and at shaping a social awareness commensurate with the epoch of nascent communism. It provides a protective shield for those who profess their allegiance to the revolutionary ideology (if they deem this necessary at all) for opportunistic reasons and who in reality think and act apolitically, technocratically, and pragmatically.

Dogmatism, on the one side, and technocratism and pragmatism, on the other, represent communicating vessels. Their social base is made up by the same forces -- by those who ignore the active role of the people, their participation in the administration of society, and the key fact that under socialism the people are not the object but the subject of policy-making.

Some people are asking: Are those who emphasize struggle against dogmatism not overacting? After all, many people have no ideological convictions at all and do not set themselves any great aims in life, so why should we get excited about something like dogmatism? But they are also asking whether the criticism of technocratism and pragmatism does not conceal a reluctance to respond to the exigencies of life and, finally, to effectively and energetically tackle problems caused by our trailing behind in science and technology and, in particular, in their application in production and in the organization of society.

These questions -- or, to be more accurate, objections -- betray a failure to understand the crux of the whole issue. Dogmatism is not some kind of scientific theory but an attitude to life that is marked by an authoritative mode of thinking. It is just as unprincipled as technocratic and pragmatic thinking which pursue personal or group interests. Both represent a serious barrier to the progressive development of society. In the first instance this is because of the inability or unwillingness to discern the realities of the objective world in their fullness, dynamism, and contradictions. In the second instance it is because of the loss of vision and an attitude devoid of principles, and stands in the way of a broad involvement of the masses of the working people in solving social issues and multifacted activation of the human factor.

It is hard to decide in general which is worse at a given moment -- whether it is the compromising of socialism by its dogmatic deformation or the forfeiture of ideological principles, which creates a fertile soil for a consumer-type way of life, the cult of goods, and admiration for forms of life that are founded on the psychology of greed and unscrupulous individualism that is associated with private ownership. Ultimately, one plays into the hands of the other.

It is beyond dispute that in revolutionary periods, in which profound social changes and sharp clashes between antagonistic forces take place, it is necessary to place special demands on the creative nature of theoretical work and ideological work in general, on its ability to promptly and flexibly respond to new needs and requirements, as well as on an energetic assertion of new forms of life. Marxism-Leninism has never confused democratization with liberalization, it has never renounced the principles guiding the revolutionary vanguards of the workers class in their practical activity, principles which have passed the test of history. Socialist pluralism, which respects different interests, has nothing in common with bourgeois pluralism, which, among other things, is an instrument of splitting the unity of the workers class and of the exploited popular masses in their struggle to liberate themselves from the rule of the bourgeoisie.

However, no principles are regarded by us as idols which must be ceremonially worshipped. Their binding nature does not rid anyone of the obligation of creative thinking and decisionmaking, of bold initiative in seeking new paths of development and alternative solutions to problems, of a critical look at reality, and of a continuous verification of the validity of conclusions, no matter how authoritative the body which adopted them. It is precisely such an innovative and flexible approach that is characteristic of people of staunch communist convictions and communist morale. On no account should faithfulness to principles be associated with a penchant for administrative methods of managerial work and for interventions from "positions of authority and power," which in the final analysis betray a lack of confidence in political and ideological work, serious shortcomings in this work (such as departmentalism), or the absence of this work, an absence that is usually disguised by the outward and other conspicuously noisy proclamation of the truths of our ideology.

It is therefore no coincidence that is bureaucratism, which gets bogged down in formalism and sets great store by it and which views formalism as the pinnacle of discipline (a discipline which in reality is tantamount to apathy), that is inseparably linked with dogmatism. And if we really mean what we are saying -- that the process of promoting socialist democracy, creating self-administration by the people, and involving the people ever more effectively in social affairs is the essence of the restructuring we have adopted and started to implement in our country then it is clear that the main strike we must deliver today on the ideological front must be directed against bureaucratism and the dogmatism that is linked with it in success or adversity, with all their concomitant phenomena and mainstays.

This must naturally be evident also from the pages of NOVA MYSL, the CPCZ Central Committee's theoretical and practical journal.

Valuable stimuli for this work can be found in the resolution the CPSU Central Committee adopted last year on the journal KOMMUNIST.

Among the foremost assignments, NOVA MYSL is also to provide as complete information as possible on the activities of fraternal parties and the experiences of the countries of the world socialist system gained from the revolutionary restructuring in these countries. This assignment is not new, but we ought to approach it in a novel way -- with the awareness of its exceptional importance and with a profound understanding of the principles on which socialist internationalism is founded in the present period. As always, the experiences of the CPSU will continue to be in the forefront of our attention, be it in their generalized form as a particularly important contribution to the theory and practice of socialism, or as manifested in the current innovative activity of the CPSU. There can be no doubt that the broadest possible publicity given to the current activities of the CPSU in implementing restructuring will have a positive impact on our development as well, contributing to the deepening of mutual relations between the CPCZ and the CPSU and between the Czechoslovak and Soviet people. Telling evidence of this was also furnished by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to the CSSR a few days ago.

There is no need to enumerate all the main tasks confronting NOVA MYSL. However, it is our duty today to draw attention to one task, the most important task of all. This task, too, is cited in the aforementioned resolution of the CPSU Central Committee. It concerns the assimilation of materialist dialectics. "The key to continuously enriching the findings about society and about the laws of perfecting it," the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee states, "lies in the systematic application of the dialectical method of analyzing social reality. This method combines a revolutionary critical attitude with theoretical insight into and scientific forecasting of the basic trends of the upward development of society, which is propelled by actually existing contradictions and the struggle of the new against the old, which concerns all spheres of social life."

I would like to emphasize two elements in this connection:

First of all, the need for bold theoretical generalizations founded upon strict respect for reality and for truth. And, second, the need to perceive the subject of study in its specific form and not to forget, as V.I. Lenin stressed, that the truth is always specific.

There can scarcely be anything more dangerous for those who brought about a revolution and formulated the program to build a new society than getting bogged down in the quagmire of general talk and the inability to draw up and consistently implement -- stage by stage, step by step -- the program of socialist transformations in harmony with the specific features of the level of development in a given country and with regard to the specific historical conditions under which it is possible, and necessary, to implement such a program. Abstract truths devoid of content, which easily turn into emply cliches brandished by manipulators with human awareness and by various demagogues, pose one of the greatest threats to the development of socialism. Wherein lies their treacherousness? It lies in the ease with which one lends of various radical elements, who are characterized by seeing things only in black-and-white terms.

It lies in their propensity to generate illusions about an easy path toward socialism, illusions which vanish and break up when encountering the first serious setbacks and difficulties, to say nothing of crisis situations, leaving behind a demoralizing impact particularly on those who had wavered for a long time before they were won over for socialism. These people are not few in number, and it is they who are ready to exchange their disenchantment with the revolution and socialism for admiration of capitalism, the gist of which remains hidden to them for one reason or another.

It might seem that when the dogmatic adherence to pseudoprinciples, to which everything is clear, comes to be criticized, a period of skepticism and relativism invariably follows, a period of loss of faith in the victory of socialism and communism.

However, the only person who can view the situation in this way is he who is incapable of seeing the truth of nascent communism in its specific contradictory nature, in the complexity of development, and in all the essential connections which, under the impact of the Great October Socialist Revolution, determine the basic trend of historical development in favor of communism.

The changes taking place in the USSR and so favorably influencing the situation in the world -- though threatened as they are by the efforts of the reactionary forces of imperialism to seek vengeance due to the social revolutions that have taken place this century -- indicate socialism is again gathering the necessary strength to promote a development that could once and for all determine its progressive character and unite mankind to wage a struggle for the preservation of peace and a happier world.

JAKES ADDRESSES INDUSTRY SECRETARIES MEETING

LD291054 Prague Television Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 28 Apr 87

[Text] A national meeting of regional and Prague and Bratislav City CPCZ and CPSL committees' secretaries for industry took place today in Prague. Here is editor Martin Svehla in the studio with a report.

[Svehla, in Czech] The discussion dealt with fulfilling economic tasks this year, preparing next year's plan, and elaborating the whole of the Eighth 5-Year Plan. At the beginning of the meeting, Comrade Milos Jakes outlined the current main tasks. Although last year's final results represent progress, he stated, they do not indicate a breakthrough in the approach to implement national economic tasks. Most enterprises are not showing the rate and kind of progress we have been expecting for the 16th month of the current 5-year period, nor in the first quarter of this year either. The examples brought up by regional and city party committee secretaries have showed it is not only in the enterprises and factories or in the inability or unwillingness of employees at this lowest level of management that problems exist. Many head offices and ministries have not reacted to the new conditions of the current 5-year plan and have simply rewritten the plan instead of consistently elaborating the tasks. The report by the People's Control Commission gives the examples of Unichem in Pardubice, Elitex in Liberec, ZVL [ball-bearings works] in Povazska Bystrica, and others. Alsi, instead of modernizing the product range and production equipment, instead of striving for greater efficiency, better saleability and quality, some enterprises are more concerned with receiving a plan which is as undemanding as possible, and they count on adjustments to the plan and make false returns about unsold stocks and even about plan fulfillment. There are also very serious shortfalls in investment construction where unsatisfactory situations, often been criticized in the past, still persist. New investment is not as productive as envisaged in the plan, and this causes chain reactions in the nonfulment of deliveries. These facts are in stark contrast to the work of collectivesd which, in providing for the tasks of the 5-year plan, have formulated their own practical program for technological development, and are reducing costs and improving the quality and technical standard of their products, such as Sigma in Dolni Benesov, the Trinec steelworks, Bizuterie in Jablonec, or the Prerov Enginering Works; they are making good the debts incurred by irresponsibility and inertia, frequently with the benign agreement of higher management echelons.

The meeting, which was also attended by Comrades Karel Hoffmann and Josef Haman, set the regional and city party organizations the task of stepping up party supervision of the fulfillment of this year's tasks and plan preparation for next year. From June, specific figures will be available. For many, of course, these figures will be higher, reflecting the shortfalls they have incurred in respect of the plan since the beginning of this 5-year period. Thus there will be enough time for conistent and practical preparation and for possible changes in the plan where there is proof of a lack of manpower in specific areas.

Comrade Jakes also briefed the meeting about the possibilities for the further development of economic cooperation with the Soviet Union stemming from the talks between Comrades Gustav Husak and Mikhail Gorbachev. Relevant measures are being worked out by the Federal Government, but a lot will depend on the extent to which enterprises are prepared for new contacts.

BRIEFS

USSR DELEGATION ENDS VISIT -- Prague (z) -- A study delegation of the CPSU Central Committee staff led by Vitaliy Kobysh, CPSU Central Committee department head, has been studying at the CPCZ Central Committee's invitation the experience acquired in the CPCZ's ideological work while ensuring the strategic line of the 17th CPCZ Congress for accelerating the social and economic development of the society. At the end of its visit the delegation was received by CPCZ Central Committee Secretary Mikulas Beno in Prague on 24 April. In a cordial talk he briefed the guests ion the CPCZ's work and stressed the broad CPCZ-CPSU cooperation and the need to comprehensively and energetically develop it. The meeting was attended by Vasil Bejda, CPCZ Central Committee department head, and Igor Cherkasov, counsellor-ambassador of the USSR Embassy in Prague. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 25 Apr 87 p 2 AU]

CSSR-DPRK PROTOCOL -- DPRK -- The 27th session of the Mixed Subcommission for Scientific Cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Democratic Korea has ended in Pyongyang with the signing of a protocol. The document creates prerequisites for a further intensification of scientific and technological cooperation in engineering, geology, light industry, health care, and other areas. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 5 May 87 LD]

CUBAN CONSUL IN BRATISLAVA -- Jozef Lenart, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, today received (Maria Reguiero Mayo), consul general of the Republic of Cuba in Bratislava, in connection with the beginning of her tour of duty. During their conversation, Jozef Lenart stressed the significance of the present, bilaterally advantageous cooperation and pointed to prospects for the further development of friendly Czechoslovak-Cuban relations. [Text] [Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 4 May 87 LD]

CANADIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES, MEETS FISCHER

LD051944 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1813 GMT 5 May 87

[Text] Berlin, 5 May 87 (ADN) -- Charles Joseph Clark, Canadian secretary of state for external affairs, arrived in Berlin on Tuesday evening for an official visit. He has been invited by Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer who warmly welcomed his guest and entourage at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport, which was decked with the two countries' national flags. The Canadian foreign minister was accompanied by Mrs Maureen McTeer and a group of Canadian parliamentarians.

Senior staff of the Foreign Ministry were present to welcome them. Dr Gerhard Herder, GDR ambassador to Canada, and Eric J. Bergbusch, Canadian ambassador to the GDR, were present. Jerzy Makosa, the Polish charge d'affaires in the GDR, was also present. Afterward, the two foreign ministers had an initial meeting. The talk centered on the further shaping of bilateral relations and problems related to current international developments. The conviction was expressed that the visit by the Canadian foreign minister served to promote political dialogue between the two countries and is in the interests of improving the international situation.

AUSTRIAN CHANCELLOR RECEIVES BEIL FOR TALKS

LD051908 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1347 GMT 5 May 87

[Text] Vienna, 5 May (ADN) -- Dr Gerhard Beil, minister of foreign trade, was received by Dr Franz Vranitzky, federal chancellor of the Republic of Austria, for talks today. The politicians stressed their concurring points of view on the continuation of the dialogue, on disarmament and international detente on the basis of the wide-reaching proposals of the Soviet Union to the United States.

Touching on the state of bilateral economic relations, Minister Dr Beil emphasized the many activities in the first months of this year. A particular high point of these was the comprehensive participation of Austrian exhibitors at the 1987 Leipzig Spring Fair as well as the visits by government representatives and leading representatives of the Austrian economy.

Federal Chancellor Dr Vranitzky paid tribute to the good state of relations as a whole between the two countries and stated that economic relations made a significant contribution to this. He and the Austrian Government are interested in further cementing and extending these relations. His government will fully support this process.

HONECKER GREETS FINLAND'S HOLKERI ON APPOINTMENT

AU041424 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2-3 May 87 p 2

[Text] East Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the State Council, sent the following telegram to Harri Holkeri on his appointment as prime minister of the Republic of Finland:

On your appointment as prime minister of the Republic of Finland, I convey sincere congratulations to you. I am sure that the high measure of agreement between our two states in the question of preserving peace and consolidating international security will continue to serve the development and deepening of the friendly relations between the GDR and the Republic of Finland and the welfare of our peoples.

Your Excellency, please accept my best wishes for your personal well-being.

Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council

LEADERS SALUTE AFGHAN COUNTERPARTS ON ANNIVERSARY

AU040914 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27 Apr 87 p 5

[Text] East Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the State Council, has sent the following congratulatory telegram to Najibullah, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA], and Haji Mohammad Chamkani, chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA]:

On the ninth anniversary of the victory of the April Revolution, I convey to you, the PDPA Central Committee, and the DRA Revolutionary Council most cordial congratulations from the SED Central Committee, the State Council, and the people of the GDR.

Under the leadership of the PDPA, the friendly Afghan people continue to advance successfully in the consolidation of the people's power and in the national democratic restructuring of the country. The GDR is observing with great sympathy the path of national reconciliation embarked upon by the DRA. I am convinced tht this course will serve a peaceful future of the Afghan people as well as world peace and international security.

I note with particular satisfaction that the relations between our parties, states, and peoples have steadily expanded and deepened during the 5 years of the treaty on friendship and cooperation.

Rest assured that the GDR will continue to give solidary support to the friendly people of Afghanistan.

I wish you good health and new successes.

Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council

On the same occasion, Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, sent congratulations to Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, chairman of the Afghan Council of Ministers.

STOPH RECEIVES MONGOLIAN HEALTH MINISTER 28 APR

AU041242 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 Apr 87 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- Council of Ministers Chairman Willi Stoph received C. Tserennadmid, minister of health of the Mongolian People's Republic, on Tuesday [28 April]. [paragraph continues]

In the friendly talk Willi Stoph paid tribute to the high level of the fraternal relations between the two peoples and states and briefed his guest on the implementation of the resolutions adopted by the 11th SED Congress, particularly in the sphere of health and social policy. The visitor expressed thanks for the GDR's manifold support in the economic development of his country and in the health sector. He stressed that his current stay in the GDR will contribute to further deepening cooperation in the field of health.

Touching upon international issues, they concurred in noting that safeguarding peace in the world has become the main task of mankind. They expressed the conviction that the proposals of the USSR to end the arms race and to destroy nuclear weapons by the year 2000, which are characterized by realism and farsightedness, are the appropriate ones to banish the danger of a worldwide nuclear catastrophe, thus contributing to preserving life on earth, one of the concerns of socialist health policy.

Minister of Health Ludwig Mecklinger took part in the meeting. Shamts Ragchaabasaryn, Mongolian ambassador to the GDR, was also present.

INTERKOSMOS PROJECT HEAD OUTLINES SATELLITE PLAN

LD031347 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0641 GMT 3 May 87

[Text] Berlin, 3 May 87 (ADN) -- The examination of the 20- and 30-gigahertz frequency ranges to determine their suitability for satellite information traffic is one of the most important topics in the Interkosmos program, which has existed for 20 years. Requisite measurements for this are an essential component of this research, for which the GDR has taken over the international coordination. As Dr Winfried Liebsch, head of the Interkosmos Working Committee for Space Communications of the GDR, stated in an ADN interview, an international satellite experiment is currently in preparation. This provides for the deployment of a satellite beacon transmitter [satellitenbakensender], which is to emit signals in the 11-, 20-gigahertz range. Dr Liebsch stressed that the GDR is actively involved in the development work, which is almost completed. The base oscillator [basisoszillator] for the beacon transmitter, which will have to meet very high requirements as regards spectral purity of the output signal, was developed at the Technical University in Dresden.

At the Central Radio and Television Technology Department of the German post office, receiving stations for 20- and 30-gigahertz have been developed. These will work together with the 11-gigahertz receiving equipment which has now been available for some time. A specimen of the special receiver for these three frequency ranges is also being made available by the central department for future operation at Dubna near Moscow, the Interkosmos base laboratory for information technology.

With the development of these components, essential preconditions have been created so that top-quality work on opening up and using higher frequency ranges can be continued in future by the countries cooperating in this field in the Interkosmos program, Dr Liebsch stressed.

REPORTAGE ON 11TH FDGB CONGRESS EVENTS, CLOSING

Tisch Talks With Delegations

AU021832 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 Apr 87 p 2

[Text] East Berlin (ADN) -- On the fringe of the 11th FDGB Congress Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB National Executive Council and SED Central Committee Politburo member, had talks with the heads of foreign trade union delegations.

During a meeting with OPZZ Chairman Alfred Miodowicz, both sides expressed their satisfaction about the level achieved in the fraternal cooperation between the FDGB and the OPZZ.

At a meeting with Pertti Viinanen, chairman of the Central Organization of Finnish Trade Unions (SAK), Harry Tisch presented the guest with the Fritz Heckert Medal in Gold, which was awarded to Viinanen on his 50th birthday. The award pays tribute to Pertti Viinanen's contribution to the relations between the trade unions of the two countries, which have been developing in a positive way in the interest of peace and social progress for quite some time.

In addition, Harry Tisch met with Sandor Gaspar, chairman of the National Council of the Hungarian Trade Unions (SZOT) and president of the WFTU. The interlocutors concurred in affirming the determination of the FDGB and the SZOT to intensify the work for peace, disarmament, and detente through strengthening socialism and the constructive activities in the international trade union movement.

An open and constructive exchange of views with Gustav Fehrenbach, deputy chairman of the FRG's DGB, focused on the contribution of trade unions in different social systems to preserving peace, to disarmament, and to detente and on topics concerning the further development of relations between the two organizations.

PRC Representative Speaks

AU021908 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 Apr 87 p 6

["From the discussion on the 2d day of the conference, contribution by Li Rongguang, secretary of the Central Committee of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, at the 11th FDGB Congress on 23 April in Berlin: "Traditionally Linked in Struggle"]

[Text] The 120 million [figure as published] Chinese workers and employees feel sincere joy about the successes achieved by the workers and the people of the GDR in all fields. They wish them new, even greater successes in the further building of socialism. Since the beginning of the 1970's in particular, you, under the leadership of the SED, have consistently enforced the course of the unity of economic and social policy and have thus continuously pushed socialist construction ahead.

Over the past few years considerable successes have been achieved in building socialism in China. The people's standard of living has been further raised. Our people are struggling against bourgeois liberalization and are confidently continuing the policy of reforms and opening up. They are making efforts in building a socialist material and intellectual civilization and are struggling to modernize the country and build a socialism with Chinese characteristics.

The workers and the trade unions of China and the GDR have traditional relations of peaceful cooperation. The successful visit of Comrade Erich Honecker to our country last October, in particular, has introduced a new stage in the friendly relations between our two states, parties, and peoples and has opened up even broader prospects.

Cuba's Penalver Speaks

FL241425 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 24 Apr 87

[Excerpts] Erich Honecker, the top leader of the GDR, said today in Berlin that his country favors treaties between the USSR and the U.S. aimed at reducing arms on earth and preventing the militarization of space. During the second day of the 11th FDGB Congress, the chairman of the Council of State confirmed that the GDR supports all disarmament initiatives submitted recently by CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev. [passage omitted]

Speaking today at that labor congress, Rene Penalver, second secretary of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions [CTC], indicated that the Cuban proletariat believes that peace, disarmament, the solution of the foreign debt problem, and the implementation of the new international economic order are inseparable elements. Penalver called for a broad unity of the world labor and trade union movement.

SED Central Committee Message

AU261410 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 Apr 87 p 1

[SED Central Committee message, signed by General Secretary E. Honecker, to the 11th FDGB Congress, which starts on 22 April in East Berlin]

[Text] Dear colleagues:

The SED Central Committee conveys fraternal militant greetings to the delegates and guests of the 11th FDGB Congress.

The active contribution which the trade unions, with their 9.5 million members, make to the strengthening of socialism in the GDR and to securing peace is highly valued. Every step in the social development of the GDR is very closely connected with the initiative, advice, and deeds of the trade unions. They direct their entire strength toward realizing the course of the main task with its unity of economic and social policy. They will raise the banner of international solidarity high.

The trade unions in the GDR are a great force in the progress of shaping the developed socialist society. They support the implementation of the decisions of the 11th SED Congress with dedication and have proved themselves a loyal partner of the party of the workers class in its struggle and as a representative of the interests of the working people. For this the SED Central Committee conveys its cordial thanks to all trade union members.

The FDGB works with boldness and determination to fulfill the tasks outlined by our 11th party congress up to the year 1990 and beyond. The economic strategy, which is looking toward the year 2000, will give the FDGB new, far-reaching fields of activity. [paragraph continues]

For the workers class and the trade unions of our country this poses a great challenge on the mastering of which the speed of further social progress and the importance of the GDR in the struggle to secure peace will depend decisively.

It is the task of the trade unions, as the engine of socialist competition, to direct the initiative of the masses resolutely toward quality targets and to systematically generalize the experiences of the best workers, which show the way to a high growth in productivity. We support the trade unions in furthering all initiatives on raising productivity while simultaneously supporting the improvement of the working and living conditions of working people in every factory, every brigade, and at every stage of social development.

The GDR Constitution gives comprehensive rights to the trade unions. We support them in their efforts to make use of these rights in the interest of our policy aimed at the well-being of the people.

The trade unions were and remain a decisive factor in the functioning of socialist democracy with agreement between word and deed. They cooperate closely with all forces in our country.

They have significant influence on the life of society, whether it is in the economic, social, or cultural area. Their responsibility for maintaining the social interests of the working people and veterans of work will grow further.

We are convinced that the FDGB, building on what has been achieved so far, will continue to gain strength, thus enabling its millions of members to work as steadfast fighters with political dedication, with all their knowledge and ability for the cause of the workers class and all working people, for socialism and peace.

The SED Central Committee wishes the 11th FDGB Congress, which takes place in the 70th year of the world-historic victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution, a successful course.

With socialist greetings,
SED Central Committee
E. Honecker, general secretary

Tisch Announces New Officials

LD251424 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1031 GMT 25 Apr 87

[Text] Berlin, 25 Apr (ADN) — Delegates to the 11th FDGB Congress concluded their 4 days of discussions today with the election of the executive organs. They received with stormy applause the announcement that the first session of the newly elected National Executive had elected Harry Tisch, SED Central Committee Politburo member, as its chairman. Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and State Council chairman, together with other members of the party and state leadership, participated in the final session.

Harry Tisch thanked the delegates for the trust they had shown the members of the National Executive and the Central Auditing Commission with their unanimous vote.

To lengthy applause, Harry Tisch announced that Johanna Toepfer had been elected deputy chairman of the FDGB National Executive, and that Frank Bochow, Harald Buehl, Christina Emmrich, Werner Heilemann, Horst Heintze, Fritz Roesel and Kurt Zahn had been elected secretaries. The Presidium has a total of 32 members. Charlotte Bombal was elected chairman of the FDGB Central Auditing Commission.

We assure you, delegates, and all trade union members in our country, that we will work with revolutionary ardor, responsibility and vigor for the realization of the decisions of the 11th FDGB Congress. The report of the National Executive, the statement of intent to the SED Central Committee, and the appeal for peace and solidarity were the basis for further activity and an excellent guide for future work. The FDGB chairman affirmed to the SED, its Central Committee, and its general secretary, Erich Honecker, the solidarity of the trade unions, and expressed thanks for the good policy aimed at the people's well-being.

Harry Tisch referred to Erich Honecker's significant speech at the congress, which had shown once again that for our party, in our workers' and peasants' state, man, his happiness and well-being, are most important. In socialism, all are in good keeping, he said, including youth, experienced workers, and labor veterans. For this reason we trade unionists will do everything to continue to make a good contribution to the realization of the decisions of the 11th party congress.

The close relationship of trust between party and people proves itself again and again to be a decisive motivating force for top performances aimed at the all-round strengthening of our workers' and peasants' state. This is confirmed by the approximately 7,000 letters, telegrams, and telephone calls from throughout the country. They speak of new initiatives and outstanding competition commitments. We could not wish for a better start to the realization of the decisions of the 11th FDGB Congress, Harry Tisch said.

He thanked the delegates for their active participation in the congress preparations and proceedings. We are very pleased and proud of the fact that you have contributed in diverse ways toward fulfilling the common expectations placed in the congress and toward making it a further milestone in the development of our trade unions, Harry Tisch said. He expressed thanks to the Berlin officials for their great hospitality and for everything the Berliners had done to contribute to the success of the congress.

Addressing the foreign guests, he said: You can be sure you will always find in the FDGB a partner that undertakes everything -- really everything -- to secure peace, and for the interests of the working people and international trade union cooperation. GDR trade unionists, in the spirit of proletarian internationalism and anti-imperialist class solidarity always stand at the side of peoples fighting courageously for national and social liberation. The delegates and guests received the concluding address with a standing ovation. Erich Honecker congratulated Harry Tisch on his election as chairman of the FDGB National Executive.

The final day of discussions began in closed session. Afterwards the delegates elected the executive organs by secret ballot. At the start of the public session it was announced that the election had been carried out properly and in accordance with FDGB statutes. All the proposed members and candidate members were elected unanimously.

Thaelmann Pioneers gave a cheerful and enthusiastic greeting to the highest trade union forum. Johanna Toepfer thanked the delegation of the Ernst Thaelmann Pioneer Organization, and to the great approval of the delegates and guests, and the great pleasure of the boys and girls, announced that the FDGB is making M100,000 available to set up a computer room at the Wilhelm Pieck Pioneer Republic.

The congress ended with the singing of the "Internationale."

At the conclusion of the 11th FDGB Congress the National Executive Presidium gave a reception for foreign delegations.

Paper Reports on More Officials

AU291910 [Editorial Report] East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German on 27 April on page 2 carries the following list of the newly elected members of the presidium of the FDGB National Executive Committee [NEC]:

Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB NEC; Johanna Toepfer, deputy chairwoman of the FDGB NEC; Hans Bahle, chairman of the Berlin-Lichtenberg FDGB Kreis Committee; Frank Bochow, secretary of the FDGB NEC; Harald Buehl, secretary of the FDGB NEC; Christina Emmrich, secretary of the FDGB NEC; Elfriede Gerboth, chairwoman of the Central Executive Committee of the Health Trade Union; Roswitha Goerling, deputy chairwoman of the Plant Labor Union Executive Board of the VEB Television Electronics Works, Berlin; Heinz Hanns, chairman of the FDGB Rostock Bezirk Committee; Werner Heilemann, secretary of the FDGB NEC; Horst Heintze, secretary of the FDGB NEC;

Karl Kalauch, chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Transportation and Telecommunications Trade Union; Annelis Kimmel, chairwoman of the FDGB Berlin Bezirk Committee; Helga Labs, chairwoman of the Central Executive Council of the Instruction and Education Trade Union; Lothar Lindner, chairman of the Construction and Wood Trade Union; Guenter Mueller, chairman of the FDGB Gera Bezirk Committee; Gerhard Nennstiel, chairman of the FDGB Erfurt Bezirk Committee; Werner Oertelt, chairman of the FDGB Halle Bezirk Committee; Rolf Rinke, chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Science Trade Union; Fritz Roesel, secretary of the FDGB NEC; Ernst Schladitz, chairman of the FDGB Magdeburg Bezirk Committee; Guenter Schroot, chairman of the Central Plant Labor Union Executive Board in the VEB Pipe Combine-Uteel and Rolling Mill, Riesa; Hannelore Schulz, chairwoman of the Central Executive Committee of the Trade and Foodstuffs Trade Union; Guenter Simon, chief editor of TRIBUENE daily; Reinhard Sommer, chairman of the Central Executive Council of the Metal Trade Union; Marita Uhlig, chairwoman of the FDGB Hohenstein-Ernstthal Kreis Committee; Annelie Unger, chairwoman of the Central Executive Committee of the Textiles, Clothing, and Leather Trade Unions; Albert Wappler, chairman of the FDGB Karl-Marx-Stadt Bezirk Committee; Edith Weber, chairwoman of the Central Executive Council of the Chemistry, Glass, and Ceramics Trade Union; Harri Weber, head of the FDGB Finance and Economy Administration; Guenther Wolf, chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Mining and Energy Trade Union; Kurt Zahn, secretary of the FDGB NEC.

Charlotte Bombal was elected chairwoman of the FDGB Central Auditing Commission.

Congress Adopts Resolutions

LD242342 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1753 GMT 24 Apr 87

[Excerpts] Berlin, 24 Apr ADN -- In Berlin on Friday the 11th FDGB Congress ended its 3-day debate with the concluding speech by Harry Tisch, chairman of the [FDGB] National Executive, accepted the reports of the commissions, and adopted resolutions on the main concerns of the GDR trade unions. [passage omitted]

In the Declaration of Intent to the Central Committee and its general secretary the delegates promise that the trade unions, under the proven leadershipo of the party of the working class, will fight wholeheartedly for the realization of the resolutions of the 11th SED Congress for the further shaping of the advanced socialist society. This was the best and most reliable way of looking after their members' interest. The promise was made to steadily strengthen the militant bond between party and trade unions, to gather firmly the millions of trade unionists round the party, and to fill them with enthusiasm and qualify them for the present and future tasks. [passage omitted]

The Petitions Commission said that the highest trade union body received 178 petitions, which reflected the whole range of living socialist democracy and especially the unity of economic and social policy. These submissions would join the over 500,000 suggestions and proposals put forth during the trade union elections.

Congress Adopts Peace Appeal

LD241948 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1555 GMT 24 Apr 87

[Text] Berlin, 24 Apr ADN -- To safeguard a future of lasting peace and prevent the demise of mankind in a nuclear catastrophe is the foremost task of the present. This is stressed in an "Appeal for Peace and Solidarity," which was adopted by the delegates to the 11th FDGB Congress in Berlin on Friday evening.

The appeal continues on behalf of the 9.5 million GDR trade unionists: The vital interests of peace of the peoples are under extreme threat from the policy of confrontation and arms escalation of a small section of particularly aggressive and reactionary forces of imperialism. The FDGB is in the forefront in the worldwide struggle to avert this danger since the main concern of all trade union representation is the maintenance and strengthening of peace. We fully and completely stand behind the proposals made by Mikhail Gorbachev in Reykjavik on the prevention of a nuclear catastrophe and at the same time welcome the USSR's offer, demonstrating flexibility and a readiness for understanding, for the elimination of medium- and short-range nuclear missiles.

The FDGB fully and completely supports the proposal, made in the letter from Comrade Erich Honecker to FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl, for an immediate start on negotiations for the formation of a corridor free of nuclear weapons in central Europe, it adds. The FDGB also strongly supports the joint initiative of the SED, CPCZ, and SPD for the creation of a zone free of chemical weapons in central Europe.

The FDGB will do its utmost to ensure that war will never again emanate from German soil. There is no alternative to peaceful coexistence. Differences in ideology, political views, and the distinctive features of the economic and social order in which the trade unions are at work should be subordinate to the highest principle of trade union representation -- the maintenance and safeguarding of peace. Wholly in this spirit, the FDGB is promoting the policy of dialogue pursued by the GDR, which offers possibilities for the establishment of a worldwide coalition of reason, realism, and goodwill.

We call on the trade unionists of all countries to come to an agreement and jointly fight to ensure that mankind can enter the new millennium without nuclear weapons.

The struggle for peace and disarmament goes hand-in-hand with the struggle for social progress. The FDGB therefore unreservedly supports the demand of the 11th WFTU Congress for disarmament and a switch from arms production to production for peaceful purposes, with the resulting savings made available for the social and economic needs of the working people, above all in the developing countries.

The 11th FDGB Congress declares its unshakable solidarity and alliance with all trade unions, working people, and peoples fighting for peace, democracy, social progress, and justice; against facism, racism, and apartheid; against terror, force, and arbitrary acts by employers; against modern-day slavery and plundering; for national and social liberation; and for human dignity and independence.

We address our appeal to the trade unionists in the East and the West, in the North and the South: Let us unite our efforts in the interests of peace, which determines the meaning and success of trade union representation and, in the final analysis, all social progress, so that the international trade union movement becomes an even more powerful voice of world conscience.

Tisch's 24 Apr Closing Address

AU040858 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25-26 Apr 87 p 5

[Speech by Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB National Executive Committee, at the end of the 11th FDGB Congress on 24 April in East Berlin: "Discussion Showed Agreement on Goals and Unity of Action"]

[Text] Dear delegates, dear comrades and friends, dear foreign guests:

The discussion on the report of the National Executive Committee and on the report of the FDGB Central Auditing Commission has concluded.

A considerable part of the work of this congress has thus been finished.

Together we have discussed the fundamental issues of our trade union work, our say and shared responsibility in the socialist society -- and thus in our socialist democracy as a whole.

I would like to cordially thank all colleagues who took the floor during the discussion.

Our congress has thus become one big exchange of experiences on all aspects of trade union work, what has been achieved, and what remains to be done.

This was a truly lively and constructive debate. I believe that I speak in the full conviction of all colleagues when I say:

The highlight of the congress was the speech of the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, our comrade, Erich Honecker. (prolonged, strong applause)

In a way that has deeply moved all the delegates, Comrade Honecker outlined our great history, from our trade union beginnings in 1945 to the present trade union work of the FDGB as the active coshaper of the developed socialist society in the GDR. Yes, we are proud of having realized the fundamental objectives of the trade union movement in our socialist country.

A Harmonious Triad: Economic Policy, Social Policy, and Peace Policy [subhead]

On the basis of the clear social strategy of our Marxist-Leninist party, the FDGB has made a decisive contribution toward overcoming the exploitation of man by man and toward safeguarding the fundamental rights of the workers, above all the right to work.

Today the work of the working people serves solely the prosperity of the people and their peaceful present and future.

The remarks by our comrade and friend Erich Honecker convincingly made clear our trade union responsibility of helping to safeguard at all times the harmonious triad of socialist economic policy, social policy, and peace policy.

For this we intend to work with all the strength and perseverance of the trade unions!

The close militant alliance between the SED and the FDGB will again prove itself in this! (prolonged, strong applause)

Dear delegates, in the course of our discussion 47 male and female colleagues have spoken.

Our debate has reflected the creative climate in our society in which the productive joint thinking, high efficiency, and personal responsibility of the individual and the work collectives in implementing the resolutions of the 11th SED Congress are developing fully.

The discussion has shown that we have a strong FDGB, and we are well on our way to showing off its fighting strength for our socialist GDR still more successfully.

The discussion showed unanimity regarding our goals and unity of action. This was convincingly expressed by experienced trade unionists as well as by young delegates, by men as well as women.

Was it not exciting when Christina Wiegand, Birgit Gloger, Barbara Glass, Cornelia Austen, or Katarina Witt expressed support for our state and at the same time for the high demands on one's own performance -- no matter in which field?

Yes, this was truly heartwarming and stimulating.

And is it not a great joy for all of us to hear the discussion contributions of young colleagues and to see how energetically they have tackled the tasks of our trade union work and are fulfilling them in daily life at the side of their older colleagues?

I only recall the little skilled-construction-worker apprentice with the great voice, Elke Loeffler (laughing, applause), the mining electrician Thoralf Boehme, the chimney builder Thomas Semmelmann, and the shop steward Mario Lueer.

And when I have cited women and young people here, the contributions to the discussion by the experienced trade union colleagues has, of course, also contributed to the high quality of the discussion.

It was, indeed, great how the experienced bismuth miner Adolf Flasch explained his concept of his own work and its far-reaching results.

I think of the fact that the length of the underground tunnels excavated by the bismuth miners is meanwhile equal to the distance between Berlin and Moscow.

Much could still be quoted from our discussion and the many talks outside this discussion. Dear colleagues, I think it spoke volumes of the willingness to work and the creativity of the working people!

Whether it was colleague Flasch or Gerhard Muenzer or Professor Horst Aurich or many others — their contributions to the discussion clearly showed how the issue of planning, economic cost accounting, of goods-money relations, the scientific-technological revolution, key technologies, and the great task of shaping working and living conditions engage everyone, from the central headquarters to the work collective, and how these issues are successfully realized in practice.

We Need Not Deal With Unemployment [subhead]

Now I ask you: What is socialist democracy if not that which also happened at this congress? (prolonged, strong applause)

We understand very well, dear colleagues, that the approach to the trade union issues is different all over the world, and this is also expressed in a different concept of the role of the trade unions.

In the countries where modern technology is considered a "job killer," where the steel crisis and the dying of shipbuilding companies are everyday occurrences, where old and "new poverty" reign, and homeless citizens are called "non-sedentary" in a euphemistic way, the trade unions naturally have to take totally different positions.

And while mass unemployment continues, the capitalist economic institutes announce a new economic recession.

For this they find some rather harmless expressions. They do not say: A new crisis is approaching. They say: The economic activity is "decelerating." (laughing)

One can see that even the propagandists of the capital have some good ideas.

And when, under these conditions, the trade unionists have to haggle for weeks with the entrepreneurs' associations to get a bit more for their colleagues, while, on the other hand, they do not have any influence on the entire state and social development, this results in a different way of thinking than in our country.

Here the working people and their trade unions are masters in their own house, as Comrade Erich Honecker said (strong applause), and when, here at this congress, they make their proposals to new sociopolitical measures and our party and state leadership approves them, then this obviously is a different world -- our socialist world. (prolonged, strong applause)

And I would like to state one thing with every emphasis: Socialism is the only alternative to capitalism with its social handicaps that humiliate man!

This is our unshakable standpoint and this determines the conception of our trade unionist self!

Dear colleagues, the discussion clearly expressed the great joy of young and old people about the proposed social measures. They prove that social progress includes everyone and that nobody is forgotten.

We are glad that Comrade eberhard Aurich, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, on behalf of the young generation, has expressed so clearly their joy about the new sociopolitical measures. (strong applause)

When I listened to the discussion I remembered the older colleague who said farewell to me after my recent visit to his enterprise with the rhymed [in German] wish: All the best so that the 11th FDGB Congress succeeds and yields results for the working people! (laughter, applause)

But, dear colleagues, for success and the fulfillment of all wishes there must be more than just the rhyming of words.

And, therefore, I am very glad that after the report the discussion, too, clearly demanded that the socialist competition be continued energetically under the proven motto "High performances for the benefit of the people and for peace -- everything for the implementation of the decisions of the 11th SED Congress." (prolonged, strong applause)

It is a matter of course: When we, as the trade unions, suggest new sociopolitical measures then we also must keep an eye on corresponding economic growth. Because our party and state leadership cannot write bad checks.

The funds for these checks are a high, daily, product-related performance to overfulfill the plan targets so that a growing distributable final product is achieved. The growth speed of labor productivity, efficiency, and total performance is to be accelerated everywhere.

We are concentrating on this in the socialist competition, and from this active, progressive position we are proceeding toward the forthcoming discussion on the 1988 national economic plan. As was stated in the discussion, strong trade union influence on the development, on the rapid and general application of the key technologies is necessary.

This is the stable basis for the further economic and social progress.

Work Results Decide Quality of Life [subhead]

The results of work -- wherever this work is to be done, whether at the workbench, in the pit, at the drawing board, or in the laboratory, in the theater, in the hospital, or anywhere else -- are the decisive precondition for the further development of the socialist society and the improvement of the quality of life.

All the prosperity of our society depends on work and its results. Yes, it is the work in socialism that is the mother of all things that make life beautiful. And much more: It is the great power of human self-development.

For its full effect favorable conditions that promote productivity and personality are decisive, as is a highly positive attitude toward work on the part of all working people.

It is more necessary than ever to fully utilize socialist property, the productive funds, and to comprehensively tap all opportunities offered by them.

In this connection, it is true for every job that work time is and must be performance time.

At the same time, steadily high discipline, order, and reliability in production are an inherent party of mature and strong willingness to reach achievements for us.

Let me, therefore, stress once more: Production -- particularly when new technical methods are applied -- will not tolerate even the most minimal deviation from the requirements that have to be met day by day in the interest of a regime of exact work and high industrial discipline.

Dear delegates, the quintessence of the discussion is the following: The further active implementation of the unity of economic and social policy is and remains the main field of action of the trade unions as schools of socialism, engines of socialist competition, and representatives of the interests of the working people.

During the debate the congress delegates have unanimously renewed the affirmation of our trade union principle: "My workplace is my combat station for peace!" (prolonged, strong applause) Thus, everyone establishes a very personal, active relationship with the most important question of the present.

This is an approach that is valid not only at this moment. It is a way of thinking that goes far beyond the individual workplace.

We Know Many Millions of Trade Unionists Agree With Us [subhead]

It was repeatedly pointed out during the discussion that the influence of socialism on the safeguarding of peace is the greater the more we decide the economic battle in our favor by our own work and achievements.

All over the world the cry for peace and happiness can be heard. And the various social systems are put to the test in this respect.

Our poet Bertolt Brecht once demanded: "Let us first of all check all social systems that we can think of to see whether they can do without war."

Yes, dear delegates and guests, one may check us; peace and socialism are an inseparable unity in our country. (prolonged, strong applause)

Our negotiation initiatives, our willingness for dialogue and perseverance to safeguard and develop the positions of peace step by step are inexhaustible.

This is shown by the peace offensive of socialism, as Comrade Erich Honecker so impressively explained again yesterday.

The proposals that could lead to reducing the danger of a nuclear inferno and to true disarmament according to the principle of equality and equal security meet with our full support.

We know we are in agreement with millions and millions of trade unionists and people of goodwill when we demand:

Down with nuclear missiles!

Away with their devilish devices! (prolonged, strong applause)

But in the sphere of the NATO countries there are still forces who want to make potential disarmament into a change in armament. With all possible tricks they want to achieve advantages in positions during disarmament negotiations and secure military supremacy for themselves.

This destructive attitude toward the comprehensive disarmament and arms control offer of the Soviet Union and socialism must, indeed, take one aback.

With every justification Comrade Gorbachev asked the Western side: What are you afraid of?

We know from history: Only those who lose something are afraid of disarmament — that is, those who, at the expense of the peoples, want to amass enormous profits from armament. But this minority must not determine the fate of the peoples! Disarmament, peace, and peaceful coexistence should triumph. For this, dear colleagues, let us continue to work and fight. (prolonged, strong applause)

Dear delegates, the discussion at our congress showed clear agreement with the report of the National Executive Committee and with the report of the FDGB Central Auditing Commission. The discussion makes us all feel optimistic. All contributions expressed energy and confidence!

Let us continue with the plan shown at the congress, continue toward new victories and successes! (long-lasting, stormy applause)

BANYASZ ON HEALTH SECTOR, USSR TRADE, LABOR

AU041428 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 24 Apr 87 p 5

[News conference given by Government Spokesman Rezso Banyasz on 23 April Council of Ministers session in Budapest]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] MAGYAR HIRLAP asked: According to an MTI staffer, an increasing amount of money is swallowed up by the health sector while doubts are increasing among the population regarding the conditions in health institutions. What is your opinion on this?

[Banyasz] [Passage omitted] According to the unanimous opinion of experts, the 15-year-old health law can still be regarded as generally modern. Thus no plans are being made for a comprehensive review. The basic principles are unchanged as far as entitlements and compensations go, and so are the conditions of therapeutics and the structure and operation of the state health service. [passage omitted] The health law at present particularly emphasises that health matters are the duty of the state, yet it does not give much space to the responsibility of individuals and associations of various sizes. There is another problem, however. Recently in almost all spheres of the national economy new types of organizations and partnerships have been established, but according to law, doctors, researchers, pharmacists, and those in the health service in general, are not allowed to establish such organizations. Mainly because of these new types of problems the Ministry of Health considered it necessary to put forward a proposal regarding certain updates in the health law. After examining these proposals, the government concluded that the health minister may, on behalf of the government, submit the proposal to the parliamentary commission. [passage omitted]

A NEPSZABADSAG staffer asked what kind of report the Council of Ministers had received on the just-concluded work of the Hungarian-Soviet government commission on cooperation.

[Banyasz] At the session of the intergovernmental commission on Hungarian-Soviet economic, scientific, and technological cooperation, the participants carried out a thorough examination of the implementation of the high-level Hungarian-Soviet agreements and decided on concrete tasks for the future. [passage omitted] The aim of trade in 1986-90 is to increase the goods turnover by R1 billion over the plan, and opportunities for further increase are being sought. The above-plan exchange of goods is good, among other things, for improving the balance of payments of our economy. This is very important for us because one-third of our foreign trade turnover can rely on a solid market and on planned imports. We are glad that extremely rapid development has recently taken place in the direct relationship between Hungarian and Soviet enterprises. A number of Hungarian firms were or are talking about the possibilities of establishing joint enterprises. We support this and consider the favorable processes within enterprises definitely valuable.

NEPSZAVA asked: What were the findings of the government regarding safety in mines?

[Banyasz] The Government discussed this situation based on the report of the National Main Inspectorate of Mining Operations. Last year's tragic mining accidents not only shook the population, but also prompted the government, together with all state and trade union bodies who are responsible for labor safety, to reexamine the reasons for serious accidents and operational breakdowns. [passage omitted] The government called the attention of the head of the National Main Inspectorate of Mining Operations and that of the industrial minister to not be satisfied with the present situation. [paragraph continues]

They must be more determined and more severe, and if necessary, should even use more effective disciplinary measures and fines.

A MAGYAR NEMZET staffer was interested in finding out more on the low level of convertible industrial exports and on the present contradictions of labor redeployment.

[Banyasz] It is true that the industrial sector did not produce as much convertible currency as the country needed, but industrial exports have been increasing practically every year since 1983. The industrial sector now provides 70 percent of convertible exports. The most significant part, one-third, of exports are made up of engineering products. Almost the same amount, about 28 percent, is provided by the chemical sector, and the light industrial sector also looks promising with its almost regular 20 percent. [passage omitted]

Regarding labor-redeployment, this question was not on the agenda of the government. It is true that the difficulties for those just beginning their career have increased in certain areas and in certain trades. [passage omitted] The present tools of employment, the current system of the labor market, the retraining benefit, the possibility of extending the termination period, and the job-seeking benefit have proved to be sufficient. It is, however, to be expected that due to further severeness in economic regulations -- that is, because enterprises are now looking more closely at whether or not to hire more people or to possibly even reduce their labor force -- employment will be more difficult. This year a comprehensive program will be prepared for the state to direct the labor forces in the coming period. [passage omitted]

The second question from MAGYAR HIRLAP: Do you consider the interference of police permissible for protecting the working time fund?

[Banyasz] No, I do not regard this as permissible. The Government is of the opinion that the stabilization of labor discipline is not a matter for the police, but is the job of the leaders of enterprises and institutions. The point must first be reached where every work place has only as many employees as absolutely necessary. When this is the case, then it will become evident how many of the employees are not at their work places but are loafing about in town or sitting in movies. Rumor spread in the last few days that the police were inspecting towns during the day for who was away from work. Based on this the leaders of the Ministry of Interior carried out a thorough examination, and determined that not a word of truth can be found in these rumors. The police do not wish to deal with this matter.

Yet one can all the more agree that the police -- especially recently -- have been showing increasing determination and severity against sponging, disorderly and rowdy elements, and those hanging about without work and forming gangs, whose occasionally scandalous behavior has called forth the justified criticism of society. The population expects from us to make order in our streets, squares, and subways, and for this reason people of good taste provide the police with all the necessary help.

ETHIOPIAN FOREIGN MINISTER PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT

Meets Varkonyi, Lazar, Szuros

LD042144 Budapest MTI in English 1604 GMT 4 May 87

[Text] Budapest, May 4 (MTI) -- Visiting Foreign Minister Berhanu Bayeh of Socialist Ethiopia held talks with his host, Peter Varkonyi, at the Foreign Ministry Monday.

Berhanu Bayeh gave a briefing, in a cordial friendly atmosphere, on the tasks facing his country. He outlined conditions on the African continent and the relations of Ethiopia with the neighbour countries. He confirmed Ethiopia's endeavour to iron out differences with Somalia and Sudan. He stressed that the main political problem of the continent lies in the apartheid policy of South Africa and called for joint action by African countries to eliminate it.

Peter Varkonyi spoke appreciatively of Ethiopian efforts to forge African unity and ease tension on the continent, and praised the country's activity in the non-aligned movement. He declared solidarity for the African countries and liberation movements fighting apartheid.

The two foreign ministers expressed identical views on international peace and security. They pledged support for the Soviet peace initiatives and concrete proposals on the reduction of nuclear armaments. It was stated that bilateral relations are settled, well in balance and developing, and there are further possibilities to expand cooperation on the basis of mutual advantages.

Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, met Bernahu Bayeh. They reviewed major issues related to bilateral relations and expressed readiness for the development of cooperation. The meeting was attended by Peter Varkonyi, minister of foreign affairs, and ambassadors Gyula Bognar of Hungary to Ethiopia and Wondwossen Hailu of Ethiopia to Hungary.

Matyas Szuros, secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, also met the Ethiopian foreign minister Monday. Both parties expressed satisfaction over the development of cooperation between the HSWP and the Workers' party of Ethiopia. In assessment of Ethiopia's progressive foreign policy, Matyas Szuros stated that the two countries hold identical positions on all major international issues. Berhanu Bayeh gave information on home political events and expressed his thanks for the solidarity and support given by Hungary to combat famine in Ethiopia.

The talks were marked by a cordial, friendly atmosphere and attended by Gabor Nagy, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and Ambassadors Gyula Bognar of Hungary to Ethiopia and Wondwossen Hailu of Ethiopia to Hungary.

Talks With Losonczi

LD051948 Budapest MTI in English 1445 GMT 5 May 87

[Text] Budapest, May 5 (MTI) -- Foreign Minister Berhanu Bayeh of Ethiopia, currently on an official visit to Hungary, met with Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, in the parliament, Budapest Tuesday. In talks held in a cordial atmosphere, Pal Losonczi appreciated the active role of Ethiopia in the solution of the problems of Africa. The Ethiopian minister gave a briefing on the country's social and political transformation, on the recently adopted constitution, and the preparations for the declaration of a republic. The talks were attended by Peter Varkonyi, Hungarian foreign minister, Gyula Bognar, Hungarian ambassador to Ethiopia, and Wondwossen Hailu, Ethiopian ambassador to Hungary.

Lajos Czinege, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, co-chairman of the Hungarian-Ethiopian economic cooperation committee, met Berhanu Bayeh. At their meeting Hungarian-Ethiopian economic relations were reviewed and a stand was taken for the development of economic cooperation in the interest of both countries.

It was emphasized that the fulfillment of the programme, adopted at the Budapest session of the Hungarian-Ethiopian economic cooperation committee in March, provides a basis for the expansion of relations. The talks were attended by Gabor Nagy, deputy foreign minister, Gyula Bognar and Wondwossen Hailu.

Gives News Conference

LD052056 Budapest MTI in English 1802 GMT 5 May 87

[Text] Budapest, May 5 (MTI) -- On Tuesday Ethiopian Foreign Minister Berhanu Bayeh gave a press conference in Budapest on the outcome of his talks in Hungary, the foreign policy of Ethiopia and the internal process of transformation.

He stated his visit to Hungary was aimed at giving new impetus to bilateral relations which have been many-sided and successful both in the political and economic fields since the Ethiopian revolution. He added that Ethiopia maintains similarly good ties with the other socialist states.

Discussing major elements of the country's foreign policy, he stressed the importance of normalizing relations with the neighbouring countries, including Somalia and Sudan, but Ethiopian endeavours have so far been abortive because of attempts by international imperialist circles to use both states as a weapon against the Ethiopian revolution.

On the home political situation, Berhanu Bayeh pointed out that their chief aim is to create the People's Democratic Republic under the guidance of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia. Accordingly, the constitution of the country was approved at this year's referendum, and at present preparations for the September elections are in progress. The most important economic policy goal for the country is to become self-sufficient in food production. To this end, people are being resettled from barren areas to the fertile southern and western regions, and inhabitants of dispersed settlements are moved to small villages to ensure them basic supply and better living conditions. The foreign minister emphasized that the socialist countries also provide assistance in putting the main objectives of Ethiopia into practice.

Ends Visits, Departs

LD051949 Budapest MTI in English 1805 GMT 5 May 87

[Text] Budapest, May 5 (MTI) -- Berhanu Bayeh, foreign minister of Socialist Ethiopia left Budapest Tuesday evening at the end of his official visit on the invitation of Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi.

VERESS RECEIVED BY AUSTRIAN CHANCELLOR

LD052251 Budapest MTI in English 1845 GMT 5 May 87

[Text] Vienna, May 5 (MTI) -- Peter Veress, Hungarian minister of foreign trade, currently on an official visit to Vienna on the occasion of the joint economic cooperation committee session, on the invitation of Robert Graff, Austrian minister of economy, saw the Mineralkontor Hungarian-Austrian joint company and held talks with his host.

On Tuesday Chancellor Franz Vranitzky met the Hungarian foreign trade minister.

URBAN DENIES REPORTS OF ARMS SALES TO CONTRAS

LD051327 Warsaw PAP in English 1120 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Warsaw, May 5 -- At today's press conference for Polish and foreign journalists, Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban once again firmly denied reports carried by the Western press about the alleged sale of arms by Poland to the Nicaraguan contras. At the same time, he stressed that the campaign waged in the U.S. was aimed at blurring the image and meaning of Irangate and at turning public opinion away from that scandal.

Urban said that 2,530 people took part this year in counter-demonstrations organized on May Day, noting that the number of participants in similar demonstrations in 1983 totalled 63,500. On the other hand, about ten million people participated in May-Day parades all over Poland this year, he said.

CANADA'S CLARK WRAPS UP VISIT, DEPARTS 5 MAY

Meets With Jaruzelski

LD051344 Warsaw PAP in English 1221 GMT 5 May 87

[Text] Warsaw, May 5 -- President of the Polish Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski today received Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs Joe Clark, now on an official visit to Poland.

The president of the Council of State stressed traditions of relations between Polish and Canadian peoples, including participation of Poles in Canada's development and common struggle on World War II fronts. Jaruzelski also voiced a conviction that the visit should contribute to further development of bilateral relations and to reaching such a level of Polish-Canadian cooperation which would correspond to the possibilities of both countries. The talk also referred to the main issues of the international situation.

The meeting was attended by Polish Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski.

Present was Canadian Ambassador to Poland Eric Bergbusch.

Makes Statement Before Leaving

LD051930 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 5 May 87

[Text] The head of Canadian diplomacy left Warsaw an hour ago and, before his flight, made a statement to the television news.

[Begin recording -- in English with superimposed Polish translation] [Unidentified reporter] Which topics were of mutual interest during your political talks in Poland?

[Clark] Above all, what was very valuable for me was the fact that I had the opportunity to come here and meet personally with the representatives of the Polish authorities. I could also acquaint myself with the situation in Poland.

Of course, I have certain trading interests which we want to expand within our relations. Although we are states with different alliances, we are linked, nevertheless, by mutual issues which we can take up in the international arena. I am satisfied that we can talk them through.

[Unidentified reporter] Thank you. The next stage (?of your journey) is Berlin. We wish you a pleasant journey.

[Clark] Thank you very much. [end recording]

Joe Clark was seen off by Marian Orzechowski.

ETHIOPIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR VISIT

LD052138 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 5 May 87

[Text] Ethiopian Foreign Minister Berhanu Bayeh arrived in our country today on an official visit. The Ethiopian guest was met at Warsaw Okecie Airport by Minister Marian Orzechowski.

COMMON GOALS OF CHURCH, STATE UNDERLINED

AU041505 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 Apr 87 p 2

[Marek Jaworski article: "In Search of a Common Denominator"]

[Excerpts] General Wojciech Jaruzelski's recent meeting and talks with John Paul II at the Vatican — the host himself described them as an event of historic importance — permit one to suppose that relations between the state and the Roman Catholic Church in Poland will be enriched with a new, positive impetus of a lasting character. [passage omitted]

All this has to be considered in discussing relations between the church and state in Poland. The church feels fine, but it would like things to be even better. Thus, it addresses various demands to the state. It is troubled by the principle that the school system is secular in character and it is annoyed by the introduction of religious education into schools. It would like additional privileges with regard to taxes and insurance. In negotiations on its full legal status, it would like, as I have already mentioned, to ensure that it has legal independence.

The differences of opinion concerning these issues, which emerge during talks between government representatives and the Episcopate, are quite natural and their seriousness should not be exaggerated. The dialogue between the state and the church has been going on for many years without interruption. It is concrete and substantive in character, and many of the issues raised during it are close to resolution. There is nothing sensational about the fact that difficult and contentious issues exist. There are also contentious issues of this kind in relations between many episcopates and governments outside the socialist group of states. Less is heard about them because they are not subject to the same distortions and propaganda machinations, because they are not harnessed to the chariot of political crusading, and because they are not given the role of instruments of ideological confrontation.

Contentious issues in relations between the Episcopate and the government do not preclude the possibility of agreement on other issues. "The state is sincerely interested in constructive cooperation with the church, especially in areas of vital interest to the nation. We have much positive experience in this field," Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski said in an interview given to a TIMES OF INDIA journalist.

John Paul II advises Catholics that in making efforts to overcome sources of conflict in the world's development, they concentrate on factors which unite societies and peoples of various beliefs -- even when they seem to be insignificant (see the pope's New Year's message). The great majority of Catholics in Poland have shared this point of view for a long time and have been involved in the creation of socialist Poland from its inception, despite ideological differences with Marxists and whatever turbulent moments there have been in relations between the state and church. The patriotism of the Polish church and that of Polish Communists has a common denominator, and it is the welfare of the fatherland and society. Today, it is difficult to imagine relations between the church and the state evolving in a direction that would contradict this truth and diminish this welfare.

MEETING REVIEWS SOCIAL COUNCILS' WORK, TASKS

AU291351 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 Apr 87 p 2

[Text] PAP — The members of the State Council Commission for Scientific Cadre Affairs met with the chairmen of higher school social councils and the deans of several higher schools in Warsaw on 22 April. Participants at the meeting assessed the work of social councils to date, exchanged experience concerning the work of the councils, and discussed tasks for the future.

The meeting was attended by State Council Chairman Wojciech Jaruzelski.

There are 76 social councils in the country and their work covers 88 higher schools. Their main areas of interest are: work on modernizing the cadre training process; assistance in the development of higher schools; material base; cooperation in the preparation of a program for the development of higher schools up to the year 2000; and programs designed to enable these institutions to meet regional needs. Being social organs, the councils perform control functions and provide inspiration.

As was indicated during the discussion, the councils have a broad field for activity. Their principle areas of activity are the need to closely link research with cultural and economic needs, to develop regional work, and to improve the didactic and upbringing process. Social councils can also assist schools in modernizing and expanding their material base, and in searching for ways to make economies by, inter alia, eliminating excessive administration. The social councils' role in providing inspiration can manifest itself in schools that play a more extensive part in dealing with issues such as protection of the environment, development of sport and recreation, and dissemination of culture. Activities aimed at developing the student science movement will be of great importance.

Addressing the meeting, W. Jaruzelski stressed their science is an extraordinarily valuable form of capital that can and ought to be used better. This is the background for the tasks that higher school social councils have. They can initiate activities designed to popularize the principles of the economic reform among students and the scientific cadres. [paragraph continues]

Today's higher school students will work in various sectors of the economy in the future and they will be introducing the reform into practice. This makes it necessary to devote attention to ensuring that theory and practice are better linked. Higher schools are struggling with many problems, especially material problems, that cannot be eliminated at once. However, through their work, social councils can help to reduce the severity of these problems. There are opportunities for higher schools to make common use of unique scientific apparatus, collections of books, and sports and tourism facilities.

The meeting was chaired by Tadeusz Szelachowski, chairman of the commission and deputy chairman of the State Council.

CZYREK CLAIMS SOCIETY SEES PRON AS 'NECESSARY'

AU041713 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28 Apr 87 pp 1, 3

[Interview with Jozef Czyrek, PZPR Politburo member and deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Executive Committee of the PRON National Council, by Piotr Rzadca: "We Are Joined by Supreme Values" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Rzadca] The Second PRON Congress is imminent. As deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Executive Committee of the PRON National Council, what assessment do you give to this movement's 4 years of work?

[Czyrek] The most important fact is that the movement has established a permanent place for itself in the structure of the country's political life. This has been expressed not only by including PRON in the Constitution. The movement's place and role are also confirmed by public opinion polls that indicate most of our society considers PRON necessary and useful and is ready to support it. PRON has given birth to the desire for the country's socialist renewal and is an embodiment of this desire, so to speak. PRON has influenced the policy of accord, dialogue, and social reforms from the very start. It has also supported and jointly initiated this policy, organizing large numbers of citizens, especially nonparty ones, to energetic commitment for the country's rebirth. [passage omitted]

[Rzadca] The documents due to be adopted by the congress are being widely discussed. What is new about them? What further activity for the movement do they portray?

[Czyrek] The essence of the movement's programmatic proposals is a firm desire to accelerate the country's rebirth by means of further reforms in various spheres of life. These involve the development of socialist democracy, the achievement of economic efficiency, the adoption of new solutions in social policy, and an expansion of PRON activity and of its influence on state policy. It has been postulated that PRON should have greater influence on cadre policy. PRON should make energetic use of the possibilty of recommending the most competent citizens, including nonparty ones, for responsible positions. The program documents extol positivist social attitudes because these are an essential prerequisite for the country's accelerated development. The program proposals underline the importance of the broadest possible self-government, such as regional self-government. The need to create the concept of communal ownership is suggested. This would be a form of economic support for this self-government. [passage omitted]

[Rzadca] It is worth stressing that PRON's role in normalizing the country's domestic situation has also had a positive effect on Poland's international position.

[Czyrek] For every citizen our national and state destinies have an obvious connection with the international situation. That is why PRON has energetically tried to make the international factor advantageous to us. For all citizens are keenly interested in preserving peace in Europe and the world, maintaining Poland's worthy position, guaranteeing the inviolability of our borders, and consolidating our independent statehood. Let us recall that PRON has held an energetic stance on all these matters from the very beginning of its existence. At the first congress PRON adopted a resolution on international affairs. PRON has also participated in various undertakings that serve peaceful accord and cooperation, and has maintained active relations with related movements in the socialist countries, in progressive developing countries, and also in West European countries. Representatives of many of these movements will attend the second congress.

By means of its domestic activity and foreign contacts our movement has served to consolidate Poland's international position and helped alter views about our country. It has become a respected partner in the eyes of our socialist friends and allies. It is also appreciated in other states. This activity that is aimed at constantly increasing Poland's role in international cooperation is and will remain one of the most important tasks of PRON.

PARTY LEADERS VISIT FACTORIES, TALK WITH WORKERS

LD221021 Warsaw PAP in English 0515 GMT 22 Apr 87

[Text] Warsaw, April 21 -- Members of the party leadership -- the PUWP [Polish United Workers Party] CC Political Bureu and Secretariat -- today visited worker crews and directly acquainted themselves with their problems, with everything that determines the functioning of enterprises, the implementation of the principles of the second stage of economic reform.

CC Political Bureau member, chairman of the Central Control and Audit Commission of the PUWP Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak visited the 16-thousand strong crew of the Marceli Nowotko steel mill in Ostrowiec Swietokrzyski (Kielce Voivodship), southern Poland. He held several dozen individual talks with the steel workers and also with a delegation representing a 120-strong group of steel workers whom the Metallurgic Administration and the Ministry of Metallurgy and the Machine Industry does not acknowledge labour contracts in the period when they attended the vocational school attached to the works in the years 1945-1948. [sentence as received]

Treating the object of complaint of the steel workers as an obvious breach of law Mokrzyszczak obliged himself to present it at a session of the PUWP CC Political Bureau.

During a meeting with PUWP CC Political Bureau member and chairman of the OPZZ Trade Union Alliance Alfred Miodowicz the workers of the Warsaw-based scientific-production semi-conductor centre "Unitra-Cemi", the sole manufacturer of semi-conductors in Poland, spoke about a need for eliminating many impractical regulations in this field of industry. This stems from the rank of the electronic industry in the modern economy.

Zygmunt Muranski, a member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau, visited the crew of the "Rafamet" machine tool works in Kuznia Raciborska (Katowice Voivodship), southern Poland. He was interested in productivity, work safety and possibilities of improving them.

PUWP CC Political Baureau member, Minister of National Defence, Gen. Florian Siwicki paid a working visit to the Warsaw-based optical industrial centre where he acquainted himself with the production tasks of the centre for this year. During a meeting with the management and activists of the plant -- party, self-management and trade union -- much attention was devoted to issues of developing exports of modern products especially to CMEA-member countries, to co-production solutions as well as international cooperation in the field of scientific-technical and technological progress.

Political Bureau member, PUWP CC Secretary Tadeusz Porebski visited the optotelecommunications centre at Marie Curie-Sklodowska University in Lublin, eastern Poland. The centre in Lublin has been producing Polish optical wave-guides for three years now and is currently preparing to introduce 21st-age technology and significantly increase output.

Moreover Stanislaw Bejger visited the Gdansk shipyard.

Bogumil Ferensztajn talked to workers of the "Zabkowice-ERG" plastics works in Dabrowa Gornicza, southern Poland.

Janusz Kubasiewicz visited the "Roza Luksemburg" electric lighting works in Warsaw.

Gabriela Rembisz talked to workers in the "HCP" cast iron foundry in Srema.

Stanislaw Ciosek visited the "Stolbud" wood-processing works in Wolomin near Warsaw.

During the visits they heard the opinions and comments of workers concerning not only the issues of a given plant but issues of a broader nature -- economic and social ones.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES IBRD DIRECTOR ARLMAN

AU051745 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1733 GMT 5 May 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 5/5/1987 -- President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania received on May 5 Paul Arlman, executive director of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development [IBRD], who paid a visit to Romania.

The guest assessed highly the Romanian policy of reducing and paying off the foreign debt.

During the interview they approached some aspects of the collaboration between Romania and the IBRD, assessing that possibilities were at hand for further improving the collaboration with that body.

Discussed were also some questions related to the international financial-monetary system. President Nicolae Ceausescu pointed out that, given the current world economic crisis, the international credit system had to become a stimulus to the development of the productive activity, to all states' economic and social progress, especially of the developing countries. Stress was also laid on the need for the level of IBRD interest rates to be on a par with the level of interest rates on the world market, while giving up excessive rates. It was assessed that both the IBRD and the international monetary fund could play a greater role in improving the current international monetary-financial system, so that it may contribute actually to settling the major economic issues generated by the world crisis, especially to assisting the developing countries' efforts for progress, to a global settlement of the underdevelopment issues -- including the developing countries' foreign debts.

The interview was attended by Alexandru Babe, minister of finance.

CEAUSESCU CABLES IRAQ'S HUSAYN ON BIRTHDAY

AU040828 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 28 Apr 87 p 3

[Text] To Comrade Saddam Husayn, General Secretary of the Arab Ba'th Socialist Party and President of the Republic of Iraq, Baghdad.

On your 50th birthday, I have the great pleasure of extending to you warm congratulations and best wishes for personal health and happiness as well as wishes for peace and prosperity to the friendly Iraqi people.

I take this opportunity to express the conviction that friendship and cooperation between our countries will continue to deepen and strengthen, in the interest of the two peoples and of the cause of peace and detente throughout the world.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania.

TANJUG REPORTS SUVAR'S 5 MAY NEWS CONFERENCE

Discusses Kosovo Situation

LD052250 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1854 GMT 5 May 87

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, May 5 (TANJUG) -- Despite some differences in views on current economic and social problems in the country, the recent 7th Plenum of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee (LCY CC) represents a further step in building unity and readiness to implement the decisions of the 13th LCY Congress. LCY Presidency member Stipe Suvar thus assessed the latest LCY CC session in (?today's) talk with foreign journalists in Belgrade. The plenum was devoted to questions of the LCY's ideological struggle for the development of socialist self-management and socialist democracy.

Suvar considers that a further step has been taken towards achieving greater unity in the Central Committee and its Presidency, primarily through changing methods of work. This concerns questions on which there is no unity in the Presidency and which will in future be put to the CC members. Suvar said the method would enable the work of the Presidency to have a more public nature.

Suvar positively assessed the prevailing opinions voiced at the plenum that Yugoslavia cannot overcome the crisis unless it opens and links itself to the world. However, Yugoslavia does not want the opening to be limited to trade or credit arrangements, but wants it to include also an overall circulation of goods, initiatives and ideas.

In answer to questions about the position of the working class in Yugoslavia, Suvar said it had deteriorated because of a decline in the standard of living. Not more than 20 percent of Yugoslav workers are able to live on their personal income or retirement pay. The rest live on income from parallel economy, said Suvar. He explained that self-management today cannot be fully implemented since the material basis for self-management has been significantly reduced.

In relation to Kosovo and measures to resolve the situation there, Suvar said he sees the solution in the entire country helping the development of the province, not through a state fund but through the linking of Kosovo enterprises and associated labor throughout the country.

Suvar said it was also necessary to make a Yugoslav programme for the return of Serbs and Montenegrins to Kosovo and secure the functioning of institutions of a system which will protect everyone, regardless of nationality.

Speaking about possible international implications of the Kosovo problems, Suvar said that aspirations to break up Yugoslavia, endanger its federal structure and change its borders are involved. Anyone who reaches for a part of Yugoslavia, Suvar (?said) [words indistinct] endangers the whole country. Yugoslavia is capable of hitting back at any neighboring aggressor, even if there are more of them. In view of the presence of big military bloc forces around Yugoslavia, any bullet fired on its borders could lead to war in Europe and perhaps in the world.

Answering questions about the inter-nationality relations in Yugoslavia, Suvar said no other country had developed to such an extent in practice, not only on paper, equality among peoples as well as among national minorities, no matter how numerous. This (?can) be seen in everyday life, he said.

Explains Dragosavac Remarks

LD052241 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1415 GMT 5 May 87

[Summary] Belgrade, 5 May (TANJUG) -- Stipe Suvar, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, held a press conference today for foreign journalists accredited in Belgrade. The conference was opened by Suvar making brief introductory remarks which focused on the last plenary session of the LCY Central Committee and the economic stabilization program. Afterwards Suvar spent 3 hours answering questions from foreign journalists.

"The correspondent for the FINANCIAL TIMES of London asked Suvar to comment on Dusan Dragosavac's contribution to the debate at the LCY Central Committee session. Dragosavac is alleged to have said that if there was genocide in Kosovo and the LC was unable to resolve it, an extraordinary congress of the LCY should be convened. I think, Suvar said, that the press interpreted his remarks in vague terms for he spoke about all of the country's major problems and in that context made reference to Kosovo. The REUTERS correspondent also asked for Suvar's opinion on Milan Kucan's disapproval of a part of Suvar's introductory report which referred to differentiation in the LC. On this occasion, Suvar noted, the "pathological feature" of our political life again came to prominence -- that in the tendency to dramatize the importance of differing views. In my view, he added, differing opinions, even among the leaderships, are welcome but we must specify the framework within which possible differences may occur. The LC program and statute are this framework."

GATHERING IN KOSOVO POLJE NOT 'SPONTANEOUS'

AU052100 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 29 Apr 87 p 4

[R. B. report: "A Conducted Gathering"]

[Text] Pristina, 28 Apr -- At the session of the Kosovo Trade Unions Council, Husamedin Azemi, president of the council, also spoke to members of the council about last week's gathering of Serbs and Montenegrins in Kosovo Polje. Expressing his own opinion, as he said, Azemi said:

These kinds of gatherings are not spontaneous, but are conducted and organized. Some sort of emissaries have worked on this gathering of Serbs and Montenegrins and there was quite a bit of nationalism. Of course, this does not refer to the majority of Serbs and Montenegrins who attended the gathering in Kosovo Polje last week. At the aforementioned gathering there were also destructive and nationalistic incidents and the media informed the public in Kosovo and Yugoslavia in one-sided way. We know that Albanian nationalists and separatists want to divide and break Yugoslavia into pieces, but Serb and Montenegrin nationalists want to do the same. It is inconceivable that the leaderships of the SR of Serbia and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo have very different views on some matters, happenings, and events that took place on the territory of Kosovo. These kinds of differences should above all be dealt with by the SFRY Presidency, said Husamedin Azemi.

TRIAL OF ALBANIAN MARXIST-LENINISTS IN PRISTINA

AU050809 [Editorial Report] Pristina RILINDJA in Albanian on 21 and 28 April on page 6 of each issue carries 400- and 200-word reports by A. Muhaxheri on the trial in Pristina of 27 members of the organization "Marxist-Leninists of Kosovo", held between 20 and 28 April.

On 21 April the paper reports: "Before the bench of five of Pristina District Court, presided over by Metush Latifi, the second trial began yesterday of the so-called Organizational Committee of Marxist-Leninists of Kosovo. The 27 defendants are accused of the political criminal act of endangering the foundations of our political and legal system, under Article 136, paragraphs 2 and 3, of the SFRY Penal Code."

"According to the prosecution, represented by the deputy public prosecutor, Nexhat Ajro, some of the members of this illegal hostile group visited Western countries, collaborated with representatives of the illegal hostile organization of the so-called 'Movement for the Socialist Republic of Albanians in Yugoslavia,' and traveled to Switzerland, Austria, and Albania. They also contacted diplomats of the Albanian Embassy in Vienna.

"In June 1984, in the house of the first defendant, Xhabir Morina, with the consent of Hilmi Recica and Xhabir's brother, Agim, they formed the Organizational Committee as the highest body of their organization, Marxist-Leninists of Kosovo.

"Later the other defendants, who supported the views of their party, were recruited into this illegal hostile organization.

"The members of this group were also supplied with propaganda material, with such illegal papers as the so-called LIRIA, ZERI I KOSOVES, and PARAROJA, which is the organ of the Organizational Committee, and various books and pamphlets.

"The aim of this group's participants was the recruitment of new members. They drew up agreements and formed district committees in Pristina, Urosevac, Prizren, Suva Reka, Kacanik, Debar, Struga, Kicevo, etc."

On 28 April the paper reports that, "In the sentences pronounced yesterday the first defendant, the leader of the group of so-called Marxist-Leninists of Kosovo was sentenced to 13 years imprisonment (the same sentence as he received before). Hilmi Recica was sentenced to 11 years; Bashkim Mazreku to 11 years; Xhavit Haziri to 9 years; Fehmi Lladrovci to 10 years; Shaban Shala to 7 years; the brother of the first accused, Agron, to 11 years; Idriz Hyseni to 6 years; Ali Elshani to 6 years; Nuhi Ahmeti to 6 years; Sabit Tahiri to 6 years; Nysret Pllana to 6 years; Xhevat Ukshini to 5 years; Skender Luzha to 3 years; Fatmir Sylejmani to 5 years; Fatmir Thaci to 5 years; Abdullah Derguti to 9 years; Sami Osmani to 5 years; Rexhep Dugolli to 4 years; Elez Zoga to 2 years; Shani Sejdiu to 3 years; Sabit Gashi to 4 years; Ali Spanca to 4 years; Agim Krasniqi to 3 years, and Enver Ilazi to 3 years."

"Bedri Zogu was declared guilty of hostile propaganda and was sentenced to 1 year's imprisonment, and Istref Klinaku was sentenced to 2 months imprisonment for failure to report a crime."

KOSOVO POLITICAL SITUATION REMAINS SAME AS 1986

AU041940 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 4-5 Apr 87 p 7

[Dusan Drazic report: "The Same Problems Remain"]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 3 Apr -- A year has gone by since the SFRY LCY Central Committee Presidium issued conclusions on the political and security situation in Kosovo which contained specific measures which the appropriate organs and organizations in the province, the SR of Serbia, and the federation were supposed to have undertaken in order to improve the situation in this province. Only rarely before have such measures been so specific and precise regarding who should work on solving the problem of the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo and for how long.

The Serbian Executive Council has prepared a report on what the legislative organs of the Secretariat for Internal Affairs and other republican organs have achieved in the last 12 months. [passage omitted]

According to Serbian Executive Council data, "information about the further intensified emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo is worrying." The number of Serbs and Montenegrins who emigrated from the province in 1986 was 3,291. The greatest number of Serbs and Montenegrins emigrated from Pristina, Gnjilane, Urosevac, Pec, Prizren, and Titova Mitrovica. [passage omitted]

Some have returned: In the last 6 months of last year, 337 people returned. The number is not large but it is encouraging, particularly because 291 have already found jobs. [passage omitted]

Last year the organs of internal affairs undertook many actions on curbing hostile activities of separatists and Albanian nationalists. [passage omitted]

During 1986 on the territory of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo there were 1,525 cases involving hostile slogans and leaflets, 106 cases of attacks and resisting organs of internal affairs (there were 59 such cases the year before last), 53 fires and explosions (in 1985 there were 92), 44 acts of sabotage, diversion, and accidents (1985 — 31), 36 cases of stoning and stopping trains and buses, and 53 cases of insulting Comrade Tito. In January and February this year there were 38 cases involving hostile slogans and leaflets, 40 physical attacks on and threats to Serbs and Montenegrins, 35 cases of attacks and resisting organs of internal affairs, 12 fires and explosions, 6 acts of sabotage and accidents. [passage omitted]

SERBIAN ASSEMBLY VIEWS KOSOVO EMIGRATION POLICY

AU052044 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 5 May 87

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] At separate sessions of the Serbian Assembly chambers, delegates discussed the report on the implementation of the Serbian Assembly conclusions on halting the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo. Djordje Vlajic reports:

After a 5-hour debate, the delegates adopted the conclusions proposed by the Serbian Executive Council. These conclusions were not a repetition of those adopted last November but supplemented them in order to implement them more efficiently. Among other things, these conclusions emphasize the need to speed up the work on a Yugoslav program for halting the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo. One of the main reasons for proposing this program is the need equalize in Yugoslavia different assessments of the situation in Kosovo and the ways of solving it. [passage omitted]

The separate sessions of the Assembly chambers were opened by an introductory report prepared in the Serbian Executive Council. Here are, in our opinion, some of the most essential points:

Not only has the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo not been halted, but it has in fact intensified. About 3,300 Serbs and Montenegrins emigrated from Kosovo last year. In the first 3 months of this year alone, 505 Serbs and Montenegrins emigrated to Serbia proper. [passage omitted]

Here are some of the most frequently posed questions and statements in the discussion that lasted 5 hours:

Some satisfaction with results achieved has been expressed in Kosovo although the inefficient work of the organs of the state administration is causing more emigration than direct attacks. The reason for this is not the organs' lack of expertise but the fact that there are some people who are against normalizing the situation in Kosovo. This is confirmed by the expropriation of the land of 214 Serbs from Brezovica whose plots of land were, with the exception of 13 cases, given to Albanians. Further problems are that the fate of complaints of Kosovo citizens is uncertain; the halting of emigration is not treated as a long-term aim; the criteria applied in the cadre policy in Kosovo should show a problem-solving attitude to emigration; it is necessary to ensure a synchronized action of the Federation; Serbia, and Kosovo, and to speed up the adoption of a Yugoslav program for Kosovo which is, the delegates were surprised to learn, still in the planning stages; finally, peace and safety should be ensured for the people in the provinces by all means of the state and society.

The delegates were not satisfied with the work of the federal organs on implementing the conclusions of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and the SFRY Presidency on Kosovo. Some even asked themselves whether it was possible that the president of the Kosovo Assembly did not receive the Serbian Assembly conclusions reached last November which are still effective. All those who contributed to the fall of Sotra, Sekulovic, and Reufi should be called to bear political responsibility. Demands were also made that files on those who sacrificed their comrades and gave favors to the counterrevolution be opened. These are Fadil Hodza, Dzavid Nimani, and Ismail Bajra. [passage omitted]

Several delegates demanded that the responsibility of those who authorized the use of truncheons against citizens in Kosovo Polje be established. It was also pointed out that we sentence children in Kosovo although the responsibility is with the current Kosovo leadership which was, with small changes, at the forefront of events at the time of the counterrevolution. It is tragic that officials are stating that we in Yugoslavia do not know each other well enough and that problems cannot therefore be solved. Officials are paid so that we can know each other better.

Some delegates asked that the president of the Assembly or the Presidency to say whether Serbia can implement the Assembly conclusions because an impression has been created that the Assembly continues to compromise itself. According to some opinions, if the latest conclusions are not realized the Assembly should resign, which might give a chance to those who are more persistent in solving the constitutional position of Serbia too. After the 5-hour-long talks and debates as to whether to adopt the latest conclusions, the Assembly nevertheless adopted conclusions unanimously because the conclusions will also include the assessments made during the debate.

SERBIAN GOVERNMENT ASSESSES KOSOVO MIGRATION

LD042031 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1904 GMT 4 May 87

[Text] Belgrade, May 4 (TANJUG) -- The Government of the Yugoslav Republic of Serbia today assessed that the political situation and security in the Province of Kosovo, part of Serbia, is still unsatisfactory since Serbs and Montenegrins continue to migrate under pressure.

The hostile activity of Albanian separatists and chauvinists has still not been subdued. Violations of the constitution and law, as well as deficiencies in the work of state and other organs are numerous. Last year, alone, 3,920 Serbs and Montenegrins left their homes because of this, as set out. Open pressures on them to move out of the province continue. 382 cases of physical assault, threats and damaged property of Serbs and Montenegrins were recorded in the same period, which is more than in 1985.

In the first three months of this year, 505 persons moved from Kosovo to other parts of Serbia. In the same period 56 attacks on Serbs and Montenegrins were recorded in Kosovo.

Since the counter-revolutionary events in April 1981, almost 22,000 Serbs and Montenegrins have moved out of Kosovo, 3,013 of whom returned. In the same period, 8,000 Albanians moved to Kosovo from other parts of Yugoslavia.

The Serbian government today urged stepped-up preparations of a Yugoslav programme of measures and actions to check the migration, to facilitate the return of those who have migrated and enable the settlement of those who want to live and work in Kosovo.

The programme is aimed at finding concrete solutions to the gravest political, social and moral problem of the Yugoslav community, as the Serbian government assessed.

The League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee has announced that it will devote its next session to the situation in Kosovo.

KOSOVO ASSEMBLY OFFICIALS REELECTED 5 MAY

LD051854 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1341 GMT 5 May 87

[Excerpt] Pristina, 5 May (TANJUG) -- At their joint session today, the delegates of the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo reelected Svetislav Dolasevic as president of the province's Assembly for the coming 1-year period. Serafedin Sulejmani and Sefcet Mustafa were reelected as vice presidents of the Assembly, and Azem Azemi was elected president of the Constitutional Court of Kosovo.

At separate sessions the mandates of the presidents of the Assembly chambers were extended for a further year. Aleksandar Gogic was reelected president of the Chamber of Associated Labor, Ismailj Bajra president of the Sociopolitical Chamber, and Cemailj Sahatciu president of the Chamber of Municipalities.

The delegates approved the report on the year's work of the assembly chambers, but made some comments on the irregular attendance of the representatives of the Provincial Executive Council at their sessions. They also noted the frequent absence of delegates from sessions of the Kosovo Assembly and its working bodies, as well as the lack of participation of delegates in assembly debates. [passage omitted]

SELJANI REELECTED KOSOVO PRESIDENCY PRESIDENT

LD052051 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 5 May 87

[Text] Pristina, 5 May (TANJUG) -- At its session today the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo reelected Barjram Seljani as president of the Presidency in the coming 1-year mandate period.

The Presidency today also examined the report on its work in the past year. It was assessed that the Kosovo Presidency has been working in rather complex conditions and that its activity has been aimed at eradicating the causes and consequences of the counterrevolutionary events of 1981 and the implementation of the conclusions of the two Presidiums [The SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium] on Kosovo, above all those relating to halting the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from this Province.

RADOSAVLJEVIC REELECTED VOJVODINA PRESIDENT

LD051648 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1325 GMT 5 May 87

[Summary] Novi Sad, 5 May (TANJUG) -- At its session today the Presidency of the SAP of Vojvodina reelected Djordje Radosavljevic to the post of the president of the Presidency with a 1-year mandate. At their joint session the three chambers of Vojvodina Assembly gave unanimous support to the proposal to reelect Dobrivoj Radic to the post of the president, and Milivoj Vujadinovic to the post of vice president of the Assembly of the SAP of Kosovo.

STOJSIC REELECTED PRESIDENT OF VOJVODINA LC

AU291723 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 25-26 Apr 87 p 7

[Text] Novi Sad, 24 Apr (TANJUG) -- At its session held today, the Presidium of the Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee reelected Djordje Stojsic as its president for another year.

This decision, as was stated, was preceded by consultations in the presidiums of the communal LC of Vojvodina and in the Novi Sad LC city committee which was also attended by members of the LCY Central Committee, the Serbian LC Central Committee, and the Vojvodina LC -- which is in accordance with the democratic practice of the Vojvodina LC. In the consultations the delegates expressed unanimous approval for Djordje Stojsic's reelection as president of the Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee.

STAMBOLIC REELECTD SERBIAN PRESIDENT

LD051626 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1345 GMT 5 May 87

[Summary] Belgrade, 5 May (TANJUG) -- Ivan Stambolic was today reelected as president, and Vukoje Bulatovic as vice president of the Serbian Presidency for the coming 1-year mandate.